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Deadlock Over Farm Bill; Terrorism in Nazi France; Provincetown ARP Award

The World's Day—July 13, 1942

Washington: Farm Bill Deadlock Continues

House and Senate conferees adjourned after another futile attempt to find a solution to the deadlock over the Agricultural Appropriations bill. Senator Russell (D) of Georgia said the House majority refused to sign an admission of disagreement, which would permit appointment of other conferees.

"Enormous profits" have been allowed to four firms in the scrap rubber drive through agreements with the Government's Rubber Reserve Corporation, Elliot E. Simpson, counsel of a House subcommittee, charged.

Hearings in the dispute between the Ford Motor Company and the United Auto Workers, C. I. O., for a $1 a day increase and company check-off of union dues began before the War Labor Board. Dr. Harry Shulman of Yale University is chairman of the panel sitting on the case.

Handbooks were issued by the Army to American soldiers in Britain telling the doughboys how to understand the British.

United States troops are now stationed in New Guinea, the large island of strategic importance to the defense of Australia and for the launching of offensives northward against the Japanese, the War Department disclosed. [Page 1.]

France: New Terrorism in Nazi-Held France

A new reign of terror began in Nazi-dominated France with announcement that henceforth all male relatives over 18 of French saboteurs would be executed, and that their wives would be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor and their children sent to reform school. [Page 6.]

Pierre Laval received Pinkney S. Tuck, United States Chargé d'Affaires, to continue previous conversations which the Paris press said concerned the status of French warships interned at Alexandria.

Transfer of French Government offices from Vichy to Paris was reported in Bern, Switzerland, dispatches to have been agreed to by the Germans in return for Nazi control of all important war installations, railways, and ports in Unoccupied France.

France ceded 15,000 square miles of French Indo China to Japanese-occupied Thailand while the Vichy Government protested British seizure of the 375-mile-square French island of Mayotte, in Mozambique Channel off East Africa.

New England: Defense Honor Given Provincetown

James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, presented an award to Provincetown, Mass., ARP organization for its work in aiding survivors of submarine torpedoing. [Page 5.]

Twenty-sixth (Yankee) Division has left Camp Edwards, Mass., and now is stationed at a Southern camp. [Page 5.]

Senator Lodge, in his first speech in the Senate about his Libyan adventure, said excellent training of American tank crews made them victors. [Page 2.]

National: A New Lidice Dedicated in Illinois

A new Lidice was dedicated in Illinois just outside Chicago, a village of 100 homes named in memory of Lidice, Czechoslovakia, recently destroyed by the Germans. Wendell L. Willkie's address at the dedication: [First page, second section.]

United Service Organizations has raised $14,167,735 toward its $32,000,000 war fund, Prescott S. Bush, national campaign chairman, reported at New York. The drive will end in the fall.

The United Nations are fighting to win a lasting peace founded upon justice, freedom, and security, but preparations for this peace must begin now, former President Hoover declared in a radio address. [Page 7.]

Europe: 1,200 Spaniards Leave Russian Front

Spain's Blue Legion of anti-Communist volunteers fighting on the Russian front, sent 1,200 of its members home to San Sebastian for reasons not yet explained.

All British women 42 years of age registered July 11 for war service, boosting the total of women registered to 8,000,000. The women are being placed in women's auxiliary services or war industries at the rate of between 15,000 and 20,000 a day.

Fire in Istanbul's Unkapani borough partly ruined an oil refinery, burned down 34 homes and rendered 500 persons homeless, the Berlin radio disclosed.

Americas: Peru Bans Ship and Weather Data

Peru forbade the publication of news dealing with ship movements. Broadcasting of whether data is also banned because "it may be useful to the activities of aggressor countries."

Brazil prohibited use of private automobiles after July 15 except by high governmental officials, due to gasoline shortage.

New Zealand: Elections Canceled for Duration

Regular elections in New Zealand were canceled for this year under a Government edict prolonging the life of the present Parliament until a year after cessation of hostilities. Members of Parliament, however, retained the right to vote confidence in the Government, which would have the effect of compelling elections.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Deluge of Extra 'Gas' Requests Brings Call for Volunteer Help

A storm of applications for supplementary gasoline under the coupon system, effective July 22, hit local rationing boards throughout Massachusetts today as car owners rushed to qualify for more motor fuel to permit them to drive to and from work and in their business.

So heavy is the jam throughout the State that Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the Office of Price Administration, issued an urgent call for volunteer workers to aid local boards in handling the applications. Competent, intelligent workers, particularly those able to operate typewriters, are being urged to volunteer their services.

Local boards must act upon applications for supplemental gasoline within 10 days after their receipt. Therefore, the work of the board is multiplied considerably with the rush of supplemental gasoline requests.

At the same time, Mr. Parkman appealed to applicants to answer completely and correctly all questions on their supplemental applications. Hundreds of applications, he reported, must be returned because of faulty or inadequate answers.

This situation, he said, not only delays granting of extra gasoline, but creates a major work problem for the boards.

Meanwhile, gasoline stations throughout Massachusetts were receiving deliveries of fuel on their second 10-day quota, thus relieving the latest gasoline famine which found hundreds of stations dry over the week end.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, July 13, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Christian Science Services on Radio	7
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Entertainment Timetable	4
Financial Pages	13-15
For Children	9
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	7
Maine Letter	5
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	12
The Home Forum	10

"Teach us to pray" (With Greek Translation)

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Blackouts Every Night Are Planned

General Needham tells of plan to follow the progressive affair which is to go on early Tuesday.

Portions of the Massachusetts coast line may be blacked out every night following the progressive blackout of 180 cities and towns from Boston to Worcester shortly after midnight tonight, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety disclosed today.

The extensive blackout test tonight will take place in five progressive steps, beginning at 1 a. m., it has been announced.

The protection division, headed by General Needham, said that approximately two-thirds of the 216,000 ARP workers in Massachusetts would be involved in tonight's test. Approximately 75 per cent of the population of the State, or 3,239,700 persons, live in the areas, which extends over 3,251 square miles, making this the most comprehensive test blackout yet staged in New England.

Dismissing protests against the sounding of sirens at early hours of the morning, General Needham said that "America is going to be bombed, and compared with the sacrifices and suffering we may have to undergo to win the war, the inconvenience of being awakened in the middle of the night will be slight."

Go Back to Sleep

He said he hoped civilians would "turn over and go back to sleep—above all, not get up and turn on the lights to see what is going on."

Simultaneously the General, who is head of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, reported that in Taunton, now outside the dimout belt, and Plymouth, within it, there will be street-by-street progressive blackouts next Wednesday and Friday nights.

Equipped with a colored map of Massachusetts, General Needham explained to a press conference the methodology of tonight's blackout, by means of which, it is hoped, new regulations covering the extent of the dimout—or a possible nightly blackout—may be evolved.

Include War Plants

Tonight's test will include war plants in eastern Massachusetts during the 10-minute period from 2:20 to 2:30 a. m.

On Page 2 appears a list of towns which will black out respectively at 1 a. m., at 1:20 a. m., at 1:40 a. m. and at 2 a. m.

General Needham pointed out that the early morning hours were chosen because the moon at that time will be very low on the horizon, and hence will not cast a moon-glow which would interfere with light meter recording of the results.

Observation Points

Observations of the blackout will be made from three stations established by the Safety Committee, one on an island in Massachusetts Bay, a second in Boston, and a third in Weston.

Army and defense officials will also cruise about Massachusetts Bay to watch the outcome.

In the Taunton progressive blackout beginning at 10:30 p. m. Wednesday, July 15, a new distinction will be made between various types of lights in the city proper. At 10:30, advertising signs, theater

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

German Spearhead Aims at Volga; Planes to Replace Ships in Atlantic? U.S. Nets 14 Aids of Nazi Saboteurs

10 men, 4 women in N. Y. and Chicago are accused of aiding men after landing.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The arrest of 14 alleged associates of the eight Nazis standing trial for their lives before a military commission was announced today by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

The group, he said, included six women and Mr. Biddle said the 14 were the "immediate contacts" of the German agents who landed on Long Island and Florida coasts from German submarines last month.

At the same time, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said that the arrests had been made in Chicago and New York during the last three weeks and that the investigation of their activities, and of other possible contacts, still was under way.

Those announced as in custody were:

Helmut Leiner, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.
Anthony Cramer, New York.
Miss Hedwig Engemann, New York.
Hermann Heinrich Faje, Astoria, Long Island.
Mrs. Maria Kerling, New York.
Ernest Herman Kerkhof, New York.
Hans Max Haupt and Mrs. Haupt, Chicago.
Harry Jacques and his wife, Emma, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilhelm Froehling, Chicago.

Sheltered and Aided Them

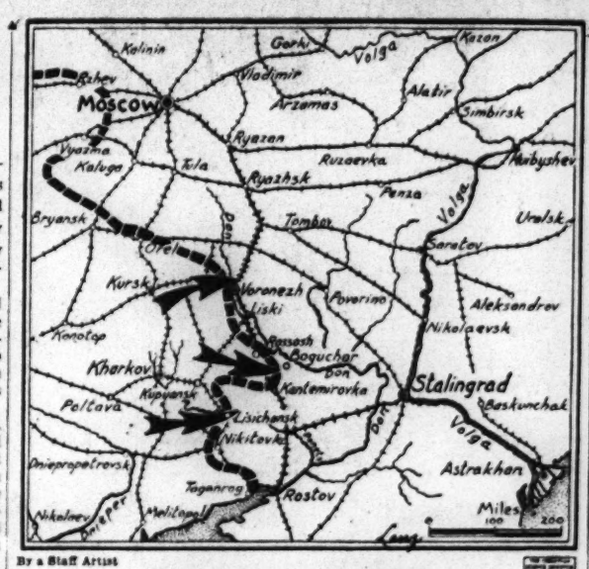
"The individuals apprehended," Mr. Hoover said, "are known to have given shelter to the saboteurs after their arrival in New York and Chicago and to have furnished them assistance which would have aided the foreign agents in their sabotage activities in the United States. One of the individuals assisted by purchasing an automobile for the use of one of the (Nazi) agents in transporting the explosives and other material recovered by FBI agents on the Atlantic shore on Long Island and Florida."

Mr. Hoover added that the suspects helped also by concealing part of the $176,000 recovered by the FBI which the saboteurs had brought to this country. Several of the persons changed bills of large denominations for the agents in order to divert suspicion, he declared.

"Although all 14 of these individuals were aware of the arrival of the eight saboteurs from Germany on a secret mission," Mr. Hoover said, "none of them made any attempt to report the information to the FBI or any other authority."

One of the women, Maria Kerling, was identified as the wife of Edward John Kerling, on trial as the leader of the four Nazis who landed near Jacksonville June 17. Mr. and Mrs. Haupt were said to be the parents of another de-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Black arrows show main points of German pressure against the Russian lines. Main advance is in the center where the Germans are driving for Stalingrad on the Volga, controlling the Caucasus.

Awakening of Congo: Jungle Yields Riches

Miss Harmon has returned to her native Boston after a number of months with the Free French Information Service at Brazzaville. With communications what they are these days—and although she was shipwrecked off the Atlantic Coast—Miss Harmon reached home ahead of one of her own dispatches. It appears under its original dateline.

By Dudley Harmon

Writes for The Christian Science Monitor

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo—I write beside the Congo, across Stanley Pool from mountains which are just as wild and uninhabited today as when the famous explorer passed this way. Some distance beyond lies the great equatorial forest, where the natives wear feathers and track down elephants.

Yet here in so-called darkest Africa I have just ordered my waiter to bring me a peanut butter sandwich. I am wearing the latest American cotton dress, purchased at a shop down the block. At my table are some American Army officers who had dinner at the Waldorf only a few nights ago, for the Pan American clipper service has put the skyscrapers of Miami within four days of the jungles of the Congo.

And the fall of Malay and the Netherlands East Indies has placed the rich, wild Belgian Congo smack into the front line of the war effort. America and Great Britain now depend to an ever increasing extent on Belgium's one colony for supplies of tin, tungsten, cobalt, manganese, and copper.

The explorers and scientists armed with butterfly nets who used to visit the Congo have today been replaced by army officers, engineers, and big businessmen. Always a rich colony, the Congo now booms as its vast mineral resources are developed for the benefit of the United Nations.

This year the Belgians hope to dig 40,000 tons of tin out of the craggy mountains in the east of their colony, where thousands of miles of railway have been hacked through the jungle.

"Last year," says the Congo's able Governor Pierre Ryckmans, "we produced 15,000 tons of tin. Now new deposits are being opened up with machinery from America, and by next year they should be in full swing. Tin mining is a comparatively new industry in the Congo, but it has been considerably augmented in the past two years by far-sighted Belgians."

All this the Belgians are accomplishing with only slightly more manpower than existed in the colony before the war. The engineers just don't have any more days off, that's all, and in this sweltering climate that is a real sacrifice. The Congo has already sent out a call promising employment to Belgians who formerly worked in Malaya and the East Indies.

Turn Again to Rubber

Though today tin and tungsten are the Congo's most valued exports to the Allies, her largest export is copper. With the mines of the neighboring British colony of Rhodesia, those in the Congo are among the richest in the world. At the beginning of the war they were producing 119,000 tons of copper a year.

After promising Britain 156,000 tons in the year 1941-42, the colony was actually able to deliver more.

With all this beautiful copper

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Allied transport crisis, due to U-boat attacks, compels vital changes in communications.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 13—The increased use of large long-range airplanes to subdivide and carry heavy loads of war matériel and other supplies, at present routed by water, is forecast here today on account of the extremely serious sea transport situation.

While public thought has been focused on the dramas in Egypt and Russia the Axis powers have been greatly intensifying their sustained attack upon the United Nations sea communications. Their success on this "invisible front" has been such that Allied operations on the more obvious fronts have been adversely affected.

It's the Western Atlantic situation that has latterly been making the heaviest drain on the United Nations pool of available shipping—a published estimate gives 357 as the total of Allied ships lost in those waters in the past seven months—but latterly the Germans have been claiming a big success, too, on Russia's northern supply routes as well as in the Mediterranean, one flank of which is entirely under Axis control now.

Second Front Affected

The attempt to counter the rapid sinking of allied ships by building vessels faster than the enemy can sink them is inadequate. This policy is inevitably taking a long time to succeed and means losing vital cargoes as well as ships and crews.

In the meanwhile the United Nations' position on the Egyptian and Russian fronts has deteriorated sufficiently to emphasize the increased difficulties of establishing an effective second European land front.

The backwash of public disappointment that is liable to follow any lack of offensive action due to shipping difficulties is one reason why many persons here are hoping that the imminent secret shipping debate will lead to the House of Commons compelling the Government to revert to the practice it abandoned in June, 1941, of publishing shipping losses. They are the crux of the whole situation, and a public which is denied the opportunity to assess them except through distorting mirrors of enemy communiqués is apt to be a public with the war picture all wrong.

Use of Air Superiority

It is the perception of the urgent need for speed that leads to the anticipation that Britain and America may find themselves able to offset their persistent maritime difficulties by the use of the air superiority they now are building up at high speed.

The transportation of goods, especially heavy goods, by air is a relatively new art in warfare, but its limitations are declared to be far less rigid than generally supposed.

A large number of planes is required to break down a load equivalent to a big shipful of cargo and

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Australian troops drive Rommel forces back 10 miles in fierce desert fighting.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Germans are 170 miles beyond where they were in Russia a week ago and are pressing on toward the Volga.

Without sparing their reserves, they have thrown all available men and tanks into an advance that, in the center of the line today has taken them nearly to Boguchar—less than 200 miles from Stalingrad on the Volga. Nevertheless, the determined resistance of the Russians on the Don at Voronezh to the north, and on the Donets at Lisichansk to the south, has rendered the Boguchar salient a dangerously narrow one for the Germans.

If the Russians have reserves available—as they no doubt have—their opportunity will come when the first German drive has spent itself, unless Marshal von Bock can broaden the base of his advance.

The German intention is clearly to push on to Stalingrad, key industrial city at the great bend of the Volga, gate to the Caucasus.

The most urgent need, from Russia's point of view at this juncture, therefore, is for its Allies to create some diversion in the West by attack at some point on Germany's over-extended West Front. The Moscow press has been demanding vehemently such a diversion. However, beyond elaborate rehearsals for invasion, in which Canadians have played a major role, it would appear that the main help available for the Russians just now is the supplies, which are being sent up north under a constant hail of attacks from Axis planes and submarines.

A minor diversion in Russia's favor is the sudden activity in Egypt which has seen General Auchinleck's men, reinforced by Australians—presumably from the Syrian zone—drive back Marshal Rommel's advanced units 10 miles west of El Alamein to Tel el Eisa. The fact that the British Fleet shelled the Germans' most advanced base of Matruh 170 miles west of Alexandria, shows that the British Navy is still able to maintain a certain control over the Mediterranean.

More directly helpful to the Russians has been the week-end raid by some 60 of Britain's secret heavy Lancaster bombers on Danzig. It was a daylight raid of about 1,600 miles—one of the longest and most daring daylight flights so far—and, with the loss of only three bombers, was reported to have damaged one of the greatest of Germany's submarine-building ports.

Meanwhile, in the Far East, the Chinese are contesting grimly every yard with the two Japanese forces converging on Wenchow, a port that has been continuously blockaded, but has not been continuously occupied by the Japanese.

U. S. Weight Upon Japanese Challenges Tokyo's 'Timetable'

There are divergent views as to what may be the Japanese strategy in the Pacific. The more general assumption has been that the brief summer season in the north will compel Tokyo to risk an offensive against Russia within the next week or two. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Melbourne, however, gives his reasons for supposing that the Japanese are so well protected by their semi-circle of bases that they can take their time in preparing their next advance.

By W. E. Lucas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, July 11—The Allies won the Coral Sea fight, but the Japanese hold the dominating position in the Pacific, and Japan's strategy has been impeded but not disrupted.

It seems that it will take nothing short of a grand Allied offensive to dislocate the timetable of Japan's movements in the Pacific. War in the southwest Pacific so far, has been an air war—a war for possession of air bases which can be used offensively and defensively.

Judged from this angle alone, the Japanese have won important and far-reaching successes. From the Aleutian Islands to the Adamans they have forged a steel horseshoe of outposts.

Behind the safety of these bases they plan to carry out the next

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Associated Press

American Soldiers in New Guinea

United States Negro troops on the island of New Guinea in the Southwest Pacific enjoy the latest in native "apartments"—a large grass-covered hut, elevated with sturdy beams.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—The weight of American manpower and airpower has begun to fall more heavily upon the Japanese from both the South and the West, latest dispatches from Pacific battle areas reveal. These reports show that:

1. Air transportation of war goods into China is increasing.

2. Additional numbers of American troops are now on the island of New Guinea, where they are likely to shift from the defense to the offense.

Both the air transport into China and the shift of American soldiers from Australia to New Guinea are part of the hardening steel ring which the United Nations are seeking to forge around the Japanese Empire.

In each case, however, it is apparent that only the barest start has been made toward the ultimate goal of bringing overwhelming force against the enemy and that many months may be needed before United Nations positions can be considered secure and the anti-Japanese ring unbreakable.

Although the United States is seeking to increase the air traffic into China by every conceivable means, those in closest touch with the Chinese supply problem here express frank disbelief in today's statement from Chungking, cred-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Battle of Russia:

German Spearhead Moving on Volga

The Battle of the Don Valley took a grave new turn today with the Germans pointing a menacing spearhead toward the Volga and the great industrial center of Stalingrad from captured positions a scant 200 miles away.

After driving 170 miles eastward in a week, the Nazis were in the vicinity of the town of Boguchar, their deepest penetration of Soviet soil thus far, and were throwing tanks and planes by the hundreds and men by the thousands into their thrust.

With the position of the Red armies becoming more precarious, the fighting in this southern sector developed into a two-way German drive, one across the Don before Voronezh and the other

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Inside Story of Norway Under Nazi Domination Is Told by Escaped Editor

Attitude of Norwegian People Toward Occupation Described

An inside story of Norway under German occupation was related today by a man who lived for over a year and a half under the Nazi-Quisling rule.

He is Torolv Kandahl, who escaped last October to England, and is now Director of the Royal Norwegian Information Service in New York City. In Oslo, he was a political editor of the biggest newspaper in Norway.

In an interview in Boston, Mr. Kandahl described the clumsy efforts of the German army of occupation to win the friendship and confidence of the Norwegian people whom they had come to "protect."

How they succeeded is best illustrated by this remark, said to have been made by a German officer.

"When we went into Czechoslovakia, we could see in their eyes that they hated us. We could see in the eyes of the Poles that they would kill us if they could. But in Norway, it is the worst of all, because here nobody even sees us."

Ignore 'Protectors'

That is true, Mr. Kandahl testifies. The Norwegians completely ignore their "protectors." In street cars, the Norwegians will not sit on the same seat with German soldiers. It is not uncommon, he said, to see many people standing in the aisles while benches beside the German are empty.

Referring to John Steinbeck's latest story and play, "The Moon is Down," which is presumed to have its setting in a Norwegian town, Mr. Kandahl said he could not see a definite similarity between locale of the story and any place he knows in Norway, but that he had met many German officers who were like those described in the book.

In fact, Mr. Kandahl believes that he was saved from arrest more than once by a German official who interceded in his behalf. It was a man with whom he could probably have been friends under other circumstances, he admitted.

Not all Germans, even though they are Nazis, believe that Hitler will be able to accomplish his goal of ruling the world.

The Norwegian editor spoke in particular of one German, a Nazi and one-time professor, who thought that on the whole things were very bad for Germany. He was wise enough to understand that world co-operation cannot be gained by force, and even if Germany should win the war—which the ex-professor fully expects—he greatly feared that Hitler would not be able to win the peace.

Remained on Job

Mr. Kandahl, who has a wife and two children still in Norway, told how he had remained on his job, watching the slow strangulation of the press, but feeling that while there was a breath of freedom left he could be useful there at his job.

Then, at the time of the great strike in the shipyards which spread all over Norway when the Germans in desperation declared martial law, the Nazis took over complete control of his paper, discharging Mr. Kandahl and his editor-in-chief. Mr. Kandahl did not return to his home for fear of arrest, since he had already had several serious "brushes" with the Gestapo, but remained in hiding for a day or two until his escape was arranged.

It is the habit of the Secret Police to make all their arrests between five and seven o'clock in the morning, the Norwegian related. If the dreaded rap on the door has not come by that time, the person may breathe freely for the day.

Many newspaper people were arrested during the year and a half that Mr. Kandahl witnessed the German occupation. For a number of months, until he became persona non grata himself, he was influential in obtaining their release occasionally. Although, for the most part, the Nazis would clap these persons into jail and promptly forget all about them.

Asked how loyal Norwegians felt toward the Quislings, the editor's face grew dark. "You could not print that in your paper," he said slowly. "There will be murder in Norway some day. If I were a Quisling and the war ended in German defeat, I would ask to be put in the safest German jail that could be found!"

Mr. Kandahl spoke of the shortage of food in his country which has now reached the point where the meat ration is one-half pound per person every four months. "Next winter we cannot bear to think of what the condition may be," he said, then adding emphatically, "but no matter what comes, the home front will never break!"

Associated Press, from U. S. Navy

Coast Guard Goes to Relief of Sunken Craft

A collier sinks in the quiet waters of the Cape Cod Canal after ramming the bank. Typical of their peacetime work even in the midst of war, the Coast Guard was on the way to give aid and to keep the waterway cleared for navigation.

Bay State Man Put on Small Plants Board

A real forward step toward working New England small business into war production has been achieved in the appointment of S. Abbot Smith as one of the five directors of the new Smaller War Plants Corporation at Washington.

This judgment on the naming of Mr. Smith, who has a wallpaper plant in Chelsea and lives in Weston, to the $150,000,000 agency just set up was voiced here today by Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England.

Mr. Smith is president of the Thomas Strahan Company, an old manufacturing concern with 85 employees.

"He is a genuine small business man," commented Mr. Cooke. "We have been fighting for representation. This is our first substantial recognition by the War Production Board."

Added to WPB

The corporation was added to the War Production Board by recent Act of Congress, and the appointments were made by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman. The other four directors come from Kansas City, Mo., Louisville, Ky., York, Penn., and Murphysboro, Ill.

"The Smaller War Plants Corporation with its $150,000,000 appropriation is designed to bring smaller plants into the war effort by subcontracting, pooling, conversion of facilities, etc.," said Mr. Cooke.

"How heartened small business men in New England should be that a New England man has been chosen as one of the directors!

"We are very hopeful that this will mean a number of New England plants will be brought into war production through efforts of the new corporation.

"Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Director of the War Production Board, is much pleased at Mr. Smith's appointment, and will lend him all the co-operation he can.

On Executive Board

"Mr. Smith has been a member of the executive board of the Smaller Business Association of New England almost since its start, and was elected Vice-President at our recent annual meeting.

"He is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1918, is married and the father of three children. During the last war he was a commissioned officer in the naval air service.

"He is an air raid warden at Weston and also a member of the Aircraft Warning Service. The latter calls for serving in a tower as a spotter of airplanes. The watches come around once a week. They are divided up from 8 p. m. to 1:30 a. m., 1:30 a. m. to 7 a. m., and so on through the balance of the day.

"Most of the business men on this duty like the night watches, so that they can be at their regular jobs during the day. From time to time Mr. Smith has the midnight or early morning watch and then goes to his business. He is a real worker who wants to help all the way through."

Senate Is Told U. S. Men And Tanks Do Well in Desert

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, reporting on a tour of active Army duty in Africa, told his colleagues in the Senate today that American soldiers had performed like veterans and their tanks had stood the test of battle well in the Libyan desert fighting.

"I came home convinced that we have an Army which can do big things—historic things," declared the youthful senator in his first appearance in the Senate since his return to Washington.

Senator Lodge was dressed in a conventional white suit, instead of the major's uniform he had worn for months and which Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has asked him to lay aside to return to his legislative duties.

Senator Lodge related how an American tank detachment, which he described as a "token force," had engaged Axis forces in the period of June 11 and June 12 on a ridge south of Tobruk.

"Our soldiers fought the enemy in M-3 tanks," he said. "There was heavy fire from enemy guns. There were, however, no penetrations.

"Our boys registered direct hits on a number of German tanks—and the hits stopped their tanks. We have in the General Grant a vehicle with stout armor. It has a gun which is not out-ranged by the enemy and, with which the enemy can be given a hard, stiff, destructive blow."

Cagey and Smart

"Let me now tell you something about our American soldiers," he continued. "They went into that fight on the other side of the world in a new, strange—I might almost say—weird setting. They volunteered for hazardous duty in the Army of a nation not their own.

"They endured heat, blinding dust, prolonged journeys over routes without the usual aids to navigation. They lived on slim rations. There was little sleep for any of us.

"When the time came to go into action in a situation which was critical in the extreme, they stood their ground, they did not panic, they were aggressive, cagey and smart.

"And when they were ordered out, they brought all their equipment with them, and emerged safe and sound without a scratch. Less might well have been expected from veterans. More could have been asked from no one."

Senator lodge said the detachment was made up of a group who had volunteered for service where members could experience actual tank warfare.

"The severe test which our equipment received on maneuvers was intensified in battle. Our trucks, our light tanks and—above all—our medium tank M-3—the so-called General Grant—gave good account of themselves.

"That they are susceptible of improvement is, of course, natural and true. In the newer models these improvements have been made."

Quick to Learn

Senator Lodge said that "divine providence" was watching over the Americans who engaged in the battle, adding:

"Within the realm of human powers, however, we must conclude that these boys did what they did because they were smart and vigorous young men. They were quick to learn the peculiarities of desert war. They were physically sound.

"They were not cannon fodder. They were not robots."

Senator Lodge pointed out that while officers could do much before the battle began to train their men, counsel with them, and plan for their survival, when contact was made, they were often on their own.

"The sergeant who commands a tank must have generalship. He must have sound judgment and presence of mind. He must know the broad strategy so that when his tank punches through he will know—without being told—what his next step should be," he said.

"Our soldiers were of that kind," he added.

Training Valuable

Senator Lodge said that methods of training had much to do with the satisfactory way in which the American troops performed under fire.

"I know in my own case I would not have lasted long if I had not been trained by our regular army, and if I had not engaged in so many maneuvers over here," he declared.

The Army started its wartime maneuvers today, with mobilization of the sixth corps in the Carolinas, and other troop divisions will undergo field training in Louisiana, at Camp Forrest, Tenn., and at the desert training center in California, stressing co-ordination between air and ground forces.

Separation Of Room And Board Ordered

Hotels and boarding houses in the Springfield, Mass., and Bath, Maine, defense rental areas must go off the "European plan" of combined rent-and-meal-prices for the duration as soon as the rent ceiling goes into effect, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Director of OPA, announced in Boston today.

Cost of meals and cost of room rent must be definitely separated hereafter in the financial accounting of landlords, he said.

Landlords in Springfield and Bath, designated as defense areas, will begin registration of their holdings and rentals on July 15.

In Springfield, the March 1 ceiling rental will affect approximately 80,000 rent-payers. The latter, with their landlords, have been filing complaints with the local rent control office at the rate of 300 a day.

In both Bath and Springfield areas, trailer camps, lodging houses and hotels, all affected by the March 1 rent ceiling, have been doing a boom business.

In Springfield, as in the rest of New England with the exception of Bath, rent ceilings have been established as of March 1st. In Bath, Maine, however, including all of Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties, rent ceilings are established as of April 1, 1942.

In a warning to landlords, Mr. Backman pointed out that only a new room or addition to an existing structure, not a mere improvement like a roof or bay window, will be considered as a reason for raising the rent.

Do You Want Some More Gas? Here Are Some of the Hurdles

To aid motorists planning to file applications for supplemental gasoline rations, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the Office of Price Administration, today issued a series of questions and answers supplying necessary information. The Q. and A. series follows:

Q. Must the owner of the car apply in person to his local war price and rationing board for supplemental gasoline?

A. The owner or principal user must apply but the application preferably should be mailed in rather than handed in personally.

Q. May a new ration book be obtained to replace a lost book?

A. Yes, if the applicant convinces the rationing board that the original book has been lost.

Q. If the car owner has a B or C book plus an A book, which sticker should be placed on the car windshield?

A. The sticker representing the highest ration book, for instance the B sticker if the owner has both an A and a B book. Gasoline dealers have been instructed to deny gasoline to a customer whose windshield sticker does not match his book.

Q. If a person failed to register for the A book on July 9, 10 or 11, when and where may he obtain the basic ration?

A. On or after July 24 he may apply at the local rationing board covering the area in which his car is principally garaged.

Q. Where must I apply for supplemental gasoline?

A. At the local rationing board covering the district in which the car is customarily garaged.

Q. How should supplemental application be made by a family with two or more cars?

A. Applications must be filed for all cars in the family at the same time.

Q. If two or more cars in the same family are used in a ride-sharing arrangement, how should application be made?

A. Supplemental applications should be filed simultaneously for each car based upon the mileage driven by each car in the ride-sharing plan.

Q. What is a fleet car?

A. It is one of four or more vehicles of the same type owned or operated by one person or company and used principally in same occupation or related occupations. Application must be made on a special form. A fleet car receives no A book but receives a "supplemental" allowance based on work for which it is used. Fleet truck operators apply for S-1 or S-2 truck rations.

Q. If fleet cars are separated, where should application be made?

A. At headquarters of individual or company. But if a fleet car is operated in an area away from headquarters, the principal operator may apply for gasoline on a fleet car application.

Q. What ration are nurses entitled to?

A. Nurses who are not public health nurses are entitled to receive basic A book, and may apply for supplemental allowance entitling them to the B book. They would not, however, be entitled to "preferred mileage" for the C coupon book.

Q. What gasoline rations are available for inboard and outboard motorboats?

A. Inboard motorboats will be allowed gasoline equal to four times the manufacturers' rated horsepower for a six-months period, but not to exceed 250 gallons. Outboard motorboats will be entitled to gasoline for a six-months' period equal to five times the manufacturers' rated horsepower, not to exceed 40 gallons. Any motorboat used for occupational purposes may make application on a non-highway form for gallonage requirements for these uses.

Q. If I am an automobile dealer, what ration will I receive for use of my cars for which dealer plates are used?

A. Automobile dealers must apply for special ration for cars used for demonstration, sale or resale. The ration is limited to five gallons per car per month for this purpose. Cars used by car dealers for private business purposes must be registered as private automobiles and would then qualify for basic A book and supplemental rations.

Backman Has Subpoena Power In Rationing

Powers of subpoena for enforcement of rationing regulations have been delegated to Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional director of the Office of Price Administration, Boston headquarters of the office of War Information announced today.

One more step in the Washington plan of decentralization of authority and administration, the new powers apply to persons, books and records. The subpoena authority will enable enforcement officials in New England States to act much more quickly in probes of complaints of rationing violations, the OWI stated.

Difficulties heretofore experienced in getting witnesses to talk are expected to be eliminated. Persons subpoenaed by the OPA chief will be placed under oath and required to testify.

Roosevelt Replies to Queen

LEE, Mass., July 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt, replying to a Fourth of July greeting from Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, predicted closer post-war collaboration between the United States and the Netherlands "in building the better world which will follow the inevitable defeat of Hitlerism."

"I am deeply touched by Your Majesty's message on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the United States," Mr. Roosevelt said in the message, made public here.

"I am happy that your majesty was in our midst to see the quiet but determined way in which the American people on that date rededicated their lives and fortunes to the fight in defense of the principles on which our nation was founded.

"This anniversary also served to recall to the American people the help that the founders of our nation got from the Netherlands and the unbroken friendship between the two peoples which has happily existed ever since.

"The common struggle in which we are now engaged will, I am sure, result in an ever more intimate collaboration in building the better world which will follow the inevitable defeat of Hitlerism."

Queen Wilhelmina is visiting here at the summer home of her daughter, Crown Princess Juliana, and two grandchildren.

Nightly Blackouts Planned

Continued from Page 1

marquees and floodlights will be put out. Ten minutes later, store window lights will be extinguished, at 10:50 ordinary street lights will join the blackout, and at 11 o'clock special pendant type lights will go out.

Ten minutes later autos, busses and trucks will be blacked out, and when defense plants join the blackout will be complete.

In Plymouth, a similar procedure will be followed, commencing at 11 p. m.

Siren Objections

Commenting further on the objection to audible sirens in tonight's test, voiced by members of the Boston City Council and others, General Needham said he felt sure "no one can read in the papers intelligently today without knowing that a bombing of this country is getting nearer every day. We need all the practice we can get.

"Like a baseball team, America is now in the first half of the first innings, we haven't yet come to bat, and the other side is still scoring runs. Our turn will come."

He pointed out that if Russia collapses, a major portion of the German air force will be released for other targets, one of which could well be war production in the United States.

Gen. Needham said that what the State Public Safety Committee wanted most to reach home to the public was that, "They are in the war just as much as our boys in the fighting front are."

Reasonable sacrifices on the part of the public should be made cheerfully—and being awakened in the morning is not suffering, not a sacrifice, but just an inconvenience."

General Needham said that "sometime during the summer" there would be practice State-wide blackouts, combined with mock incidents. He said some of these would take place late at night.

Cities and Towns Affected by The 4-Way Blackout

Following are the cities and towns affected by tonight's four-way progressive blackout:

Step One—1 a. m. Region 4—Salisbury, Newburyport, Rowley, Ipswich, Hamilton, Wenham, Beverly, Essex, Manchester, Gloucester, Rockport, Salem, Marblehead, Swampscott, Lynn, Saugus, Nahant, Region 5—Revere, Winthrop, Cohasset, Hull, and Scituate. Region 6—Marshfield, Duxbury, Kingston, and Plymouth.

Step Two—1:30 a. m. Region 4—Lynnfield and Peabody. Region 5—Reading, Wakefield, Woburn, Stoneham, Melrose, Everett, Malden, Chelsea, Winchester, Medford, Lexington, Lincoln, Arlington, Belmont, Watertown, Waltham, Weston, Newton, Wellesley, Needham, Dedham, Dover, Westwood, Norwood, Somerville, Cambridge, Boston, Brookline, Milton, Quincy, Canton, Randolph, Braintree, Holbrook, Weymouth, and Hingham.

Step Three—1:40 a. m. Region 3—Sterling, Lancaster, Bolton, West Boylston, Boylston, Clinton, Berlin, Hudson, Marlborough, Northborough, Westborough, Southborough, Grafton, Millbury, Sutton, Northbridge, Douglas, Uxbridge, Shrewsbury, Sudbury, Wayland, Framingham, Natick, Ashland, Sherborn, Hopkinton, Holliston, Upton, Milford, Medway, Hopedale, Bellingham, Mendon, Millville, Blackstone. Region 4—Amesbury, Merrimac, West Newbury, Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield, Danvers, Middleton, Methuen, Lawrence, North Andover, Andover, North Reading, Dracut, Tyngsborough, Dunstable, Westford, Chelmsford, Lowell, Tewksbury, Carlisle, Billerica, Wilmington, Concord, Bedford, Burlington, Stow, Maynard. Region 6—Medfield, Millis, Walpole, Franklin, Norfolk, Wrentham, Foxborough, Mansfield, Sharon, Stoughton, Avon, Easton, Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Abington, Whitman, Rockland, Norwell, Hanover, Hanson, Pembroke, Halifax, Bridgewater, Middleborough, Plympton, Carver, and Lakeville. Region 8—Plainville, North Attleborough, Attleborough, Norton, Rehoboth, Taunton, Raynham, Berkeley, Dighton, and Seekonk; and Region 8—Townsend, Pepperell, Lunenburg, Shirley, Groton, Ayer, Littleton, Acton, Harvard, Boxborough, Leominster.

Step Four—2 a. m.—Region 3 Worcester (city of).

Step Five—2:20 a. m.—Defense plants in whole area.

Step Six—2:30 a. m.—All clear.

Driving License For Men in Service

Massachusetts residents serving in the armed forces today were granted special driving license renewal privileges by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The Registrar announced that the men in the armed services serving outside of Massachusetts, who allow their licenses to lapse will be permitted to obtain a renewal without a new examination at any time within six months after they return to Massachusetts. Other drivers must be re-examined and take a new road test if they seek a renewal after their license has been expired for two years.

New Hampshire Rises to Call For a Winter's Supply of Wood

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The Federal Extension Service has told how the State of New Hampshire organized neighborhood leaders for a campaign of cutting next winter's wood in anticipation of coming fuel shortages.

Heeding Secretary Harold L. Ickes' warning that a shortage impended, Gov. Robert O. Blood asked that State Extension Service to undertake a campaign to increase the wood-fuel supply.

The fuel committee of the State Council of Defense had studied the situation and informed the Governor that transportation might be lacking next winter for the coal New Hampshire must import.

Extension Forester Kenneth E. Barraclough tackled the problem. Town wood-fuel chairmen were appointed in more than 200 communities and questionaires sent out to determine the fuel-wood "haves" and "have nots." Many factory workers pitched in to help cut wood during their free daylight hours, and they were permitted to cut on a share basis with woodland owners.

One farm wood-lot owner offered stumpage at $1.25 a cord. Wages for wood chopping reached a new high, but labor still was hard to get. Wood chopping "bees" were held in some parts of the State to offset this.

Without the campaign, the cut was expected to be 50 per cent less than a year ago. Now, it may reach the normal total of 250,000 cords, the extension service review for July said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire: Warmer tonight.

Vermont: Warmer with scattered showers and thunderstorms tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:22 a. m.; height 9.8 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

"Egyptian Art," a gallery talk by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Piano recital by Emmanuel Zambelli at the Gardner Museum. The public is invited to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Replacement of Lost Ration Books Authorized

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced that local ration boards would be permitted to replace war ration books immediately if "convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that books were lost, stolen or destroyed."

Formerly, persons who lost possession of their sugar ration books were required to wait two months before obtaining a new one.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Rubber Drive Bounces Over the Top

Final Collection in Boston Boosts Total

Every street in Boston was scoured for scrap rubber during the final hours of the big drive, and the City's collection helped the Bay State to go over the top, according to officials of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee. Here, left to right, Foreman James J. Lavin, George Walsh, and John Donovan help pile up the rubber unloaded from City trucks which collected the scrap.

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Congress Faces Vital Issues That Bar Way to Fence Mending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Congress wants to go home. Congress almost certainly will go home, at least for a month, starting next week. In the meantime, there are three burning problems that have to be settled, compromised or shelved, before it can leave.

1. The Senate today took up the matter of Price Administrator Leon Henderson's enforcement appropriation. This is one of the liveliest controversies in Washington. The House cut down Mr. Henderson's proposed enforcement funds by more than half. The Senate Committee restored some of the funds but imposed drastic restrictions that Mr. Henderson says will cripple his work. Mr. Henderson is about equally unhappy over each development.

2. The farm bill is still deadlocked. The House voted into the bill a prohibition against subparity sales of grain held by the Government. Mr. Roosevelt twice attacked these provisions, and the Senate agreed to let 125,000,000 bushels of wheat be sold at 85 per cent of the corn parity price. Still the House conferees object and it is likely that new conferees must be picked by House and Senate if they can not reach some agreement.

And Then the Tax Bill

3. Finally there is the tax bill. But this one is easy for two reasons. In the first place the House probably isn't going to do much changing in the complicated six and a quarter billion dollar measure which its committee has at last completed. The House will talk about it for three days and then almost certainly pass it. That should come Saturday or Monday. When that is done it will be the signal for a month's vacation for both chambers.

While the rest of Congress is back home, the Senate Committee will start hearings on the tax bill all over again and hope to have something tangible by the time the Senate reconvenes. The Senate doesn't expect to pass the tax bill till September or October. Maybe not till after the election in November.

The "farm bloc" is involved in two of these fights — the first and second—very strongly, but there is a split within the Farm Bloc. On the question of parity under the agriculture appropriation bill, for example, the small farmers are eager to get cheap wheat at less than parity in order to use it as feed. It is the better-off farmers or the big corporations engaged in farming, whose voice is frequently the American Farm Bureau Federation, who oppose.

Farm Leaders Ready to Trade

The Government, in order to win this parity fight, must apparently make an even bigger concession in another direction. The farm leaders indicate they will give in on the 85 per cent wheat parity if they get something in return: A promise to make mandatory, non-recourse loans, at 110 per cent of parity on all of the 1942 basic crops, or, as it affects grains, at levels about 25 per cent more than at current prices.

The Senate has passed such legislation. It is possible that Mr. Roosevelt would veto it. With soil-conservation payments added to the proposed loans it would be tantamount to giving co-operating growers of 5 big crops, cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and rice, about 106 per cent of parity. It is just for this goal that the Farm Bloc has been fighting for years.

At the prospect of such a boost in farm returns the stock market boomed. The New York Cotton Exchange showed gains of as much as 30 points.

Henderson's Position

These matters all sound, and are, complicated and technical. But Mr. Henderson, who is trying to peg down prices, puts the matter in brief. They would all tend to make prices higher, and make his job infinitely harder.

The same thing is true, Mr. Henderson holds, on the restrictions proposed by the Senate Committee around his appropriation for enforcement funds. Mr. Henderson originally asked for more than $200,000,000 to carry out his job with a staff of around 90,000 employed.

The budget cut this to $161,000,000, and the House cut this in half, to $75,000,000.

The Senate Appropriations Committee asked Mr. Henderson to name the bare minimum he needed, and he finally said $140,000,000, if a lot of his proposed agencies were scrapped.

The Committee approved $120,000,000.

If the Senate accepts this, it is apt to be compromised at $100,000,000 in conference with the House.

On top of this, crippling amendments have been added in the Senate Committee, one of them requiring Senate confirmation for all OPA employees receiving $4,500 or over, which Mr. Henderson says would throw these jobs into patronage.

'Quite a Few' Of Nazi Aliens In War Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—The largest single seizure of enemy aliens of one nationality since the United States entered the war was announced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation today after it had rounded up 158 Germans, among them 30 women, here over the week end on charges that they were dangerous to the security of the United States.

Those arrested—unidentified by the FBI—ranged in age from 18 to 60 years and were all members of the Deutsch-Americanische Berufsgemeinschaft, or German American Vocational League, also known as the D. A. B., with national headquarters at 228 East Eighty-sixth Street. They were taken to Ellis Island.

A charge that the League had furnished money for Heinrich H. Heincke, one of the eight on trial as saboteurs in Washington, to return to Germany where the German Labor Front got him a job in 1939 was made by P. E. Foxworth, Assistant Director of the FBI in charge of the New York office.

When questioned, 31 of the prisoners said they wanted Germany to win the war, 28 admitted military training in Germany, five said they wanted to be repatriated, one had his passage paid by the German Government from the United States and back when he went to vote in the Saar Plebiscite, and another served as an aerial photography officer in the German Army in the last war.

Mr. Foxworth said five prisoners admitted membership in the Nazi Party in Germany, adding that among those arrested were "quite a few" who had obtained employment in plants doing war work. He recalled that four of those recently convicted in the espionage trials in Brooklyn and Manhattan were members of the League.

The round-up was made late Friday night and early Saturday morning by FBI agents who seized the prisoners on presidential warrants. Some were belligerent, but were hustled out of their homes by agents who thoroughly searched the premises. The places raided were in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Nassau, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, and agents netted cameras, short-wave receiving sets, ammunition and motion-picture films. The films showed members of the League at rifle practice at Camp Bergwald near Bloomingdale, N. J., and members of a youth group in the League drilling with rifles.

The Housewife Doubles as a 'Hired Hand'

International Harvester Co.

Doing Their Bit on the Farm

Upper: Mrs. Mabel Arbogast, mother of four sons and one daughter, who operates 150-acre farm while her husband works as carpenter at Fort Leonard Wood and grown son works in airplane factory. Farm near Elson, Mo.

Lower: Mrs. L. W. Kuehl who helps her husband on their farm near Davenport, Iowa.

Prices and Your Purse: Sugar Check Must Continue

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—OPA's resurvey of the sugar situation brings the conclusion that rationing must continue on about its present basis for the time being.

The country is now consuming about 470,000 tons of sugar a month, including lend-lease shipments, and is being supplied out of its own crops and imports at the rate of about 504,523 tons a month.

The surplus, OPA officials feel, isn't any greater than is needed to build up supplies to a safe point in view of the uneasy shipping situation.

Sugar Dividend

As a token peace offering to those clamoring for more sugar, OPA is allowing everybody an extra two pounds of sugar between now and midnight of Aug. 22. Use stamp No. 7 for this dividend. If you can't eat that much sugar, OPA suggests you use it for canning.

Meanwhile, sugar stamp No. 5 is good for two pounds until midnight, July 25.

Fats Salvage

More than 300,000 meat markets from coast to coast are hanging out posters designating them as a collection depot for the Government's national fats salvage program.

Each housewife is supposed to save between one and two pounds of fats a month or enough to make glycerine to fire four to eight anti-aircraft shells.

Your grocer will weigh your contribution and pay you not more than four cents a pound.

Show Cause

If you failed to register for your "A" gasoline ration book last week, will will have to wait now until July 24. Books will not be distributed between July 12 and July 24 except upon shcowing of a good cause.

OPA Reminder

Fruit crops now ripening in many sections of the country today prompted a reminder from the OPA that the home canning provision of the sugar rationing regulations gives housewives every opportunity to conserve fresh fruit wherever and whenever available.

"Local war price and rationing boards," it says, "are authorized to permit the use of any reasonable amount of sugar for home canning with the understanding that with each pound of sugar, four quarts of fruit will be canned.

For jellies and preserves the allotment is still tight. Only one pound of sugar per person is allowed for preserving, which caters to the nation's sweet tooth but is an extravagant way of keeping fruit from spoiling.

Planned for Coal?

Government fuel chiefs are still trying to wake the public up to the expected East Coast fuel oil shortage next winter.

A letter to all retail fuel dealers this week told them to encourage householders to convert their heating equipment to coal at once if they are able to do so. "If they wait until fall to make the change and then order their coal, a bottleneck might result," warned the letter. "They might have difficulty not only in getting the labor and equipment to do the job, but also in obtaining immediate delivery on coal."

Higher Prices

OPA Administrator Leon Henderson, meanwhile, warned that if Congress fails to enact subsidies for industries pinched by price ceilings, it will be necessary to raise the price of sugar, advance the price of coal in New York and New England where excess costs of wartime shipping are now being absorbed by the Government and increase the price of fertilizer to the farmer by a large margin where the Government is also absorbing higher costs of ocean freight movement.

How to Save Oil

OPA offers these suggestions to begin saving fuel oil right away this summer:

Allow the main switch of your oil burner to remain on only a few hours each day. You can get enough hot water for the faucets by leaving the switch on about an hour in the morning and again before your evening meal. On washday, keep the main switch turned on as many hours as necessary, but try to do all the jobs that require large amounts of hot water on one day.

"You can save $6 to $10 worth of oil during the summer, if you follow this practice, and your house will be cooler during the hot months," says the OPA.

Falsified Pickets' Placards Ruled Illegal in California

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Recent decision of the California Supreme Court that picketing must be truthful rounds out a definition of this labor union activity and handles the question of freedom of speech in connection with censorship of pickets' placards.

Can pickets' placards be censored? Would such censorship be an infringement of the right of free speech? Do the same rules of libel and truthfulness apply to placards as to newspapers?

In Magill Brothers, Inc. vs. Building Service Employees' International Union, Bowling and Billiard Academy, Local Union No. 214, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, the California Supreme Court by a 5-1 decision declared that placard statements must be truthful and that untruthful picketing like violent picketing is unlawful.

The majority decision, read by Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson, declared a requirement of honesty in pickets' placards did not constitute an infringement of free speech. It termed this requirement as "within the permissible limits which a state may impose upon industrial combatants without impairing the right of free speech."

Magill Brothers, operators of two bowling alleys in Los Angeles, were picketed after they had refused to sign a contract with the union. The placards declared "This house on strike. A. F. L." The trial court found that none of the firm's employees were on strike and that no dispute existed between the firm and its union members. The lower court further found that in a vote taken among the union workers prior to the picket line none, with one possible exception, voted to strike.

The purpose of the picket line, the lower court found, was to coerce the firm into signing a closed shop agreement by making the public think a strike was in progress although none had been voted.

The lower court ordered an injunction against the pickets. It recalled the order when the Supreme Court ruled picketing in another California case was lawful and an incident of free speech.

In the latest picketing decision, reversing the lower court and upholding the injunction, the Supreme Court pointed out that its decision is not against picketing as such but against untruthful statements or claims made by the pickets.

"The right to restrain the use of false or untruthful statements made in connection with picketing does not restrict the right to picket peacefully and honestly," the Court held.

In the single dissent Associate Justice Jesse W. Carter contended that saying what a picket could say or not say on a placard constituted censorship and an infringement of the right of free speech. He compared the use of statements on a picket's placard to statements published in a newspaper and argued that if a picket could be enjoined for making a false statement so could a newspaper.

"The right to picket," Justice Carter wrote, "is now squarely based upon the right of freedom of speech. It necessarily follows therefore that the preventative measures such as injunctions, are not available where the false statements are made in the course of picketing." He added that he was concerned lest the rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly "be abridged under the guise that what is said or published is false."

Warplane Industry Asks OPA To Draft Fixed Wage Scale

By the Associated Press

Warplane makers asked the Office of Price Administration over the week end to suggest a stabilized wage scale after Government rejected labor's plea for an estimated $125,000,000 annual increase.

Labor representatives at the Government-sponsored management-labor conference at Los Angeles to fix wages promptly assailed the manufacturers' suggestion and threw the parley into a deadlock at the end of its first six days.

Paul R. Porter, wage stabilization chief of the War Production Board, told the conferees that pay boosts jointly requested earlier in the week by both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor "would not only contribute to an upward spiral in the cost of living, but would unstabilize employee relations in other war and essential industries."

Foster W. Harper, Deputy Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, demanded that a great turnover of labor in war industries be stopped. He attributed the turnover both to labor migration and to enlistments in military services.

Management, representing nine West Coast plane plants, followed with this three-point questionnaire, addressed to the OPA:

"1. Does Government consider wage levels in the Pacific Coast airframe plants as substandard?

"2. What is the definition of wage inequalities?

"3. At what level will Government permit wages to be set which the Government feels would prevent migration and yet not be inflationary?"

Government representatives, in a statement released later, took the position that its unity of front had been questioned during the discussions. The statement read:

"In view of the statements made by management and labor participants in the air craft stabilization conference at the close of today's session, implying a conflict over procedure among Government agencies represented, the OPA delegation joined with advisers of other agencies in declaring it has complete confidence in Chairman Paul Porter's conduct of the conference and agrees that the WPB has sole responsibility for this conference."

Other labor developments:

Buffalo, N. Y.—Hugh Thompson, C. I. O. Regional Director, said the United Mine Workers "are no longer a part of the C. I. O." and declared that U. M. W. has instructed its District 50 organizers to "keep the name C. I. O. off literature."

Mr. Thompson, in a statement, urged Labor Board elections at seven Niagara Falls chemical plants, scene of a controversy between District 50 and the newly-formed National Council of Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers which seeks affiliation with the C. I. O.

The Council claims approximately 20,000 nation-wide secessionists from District 50 in a break stemming from the dismissal of the C. I. O. President, Philip Murray, as U. M. W. Vice-President by John L. Lewis, Mine Workers head.

Newark, N. J.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed it had charged three labor union officials with violation of federal statutes in what it termed a collection racket disguised as a benefit for the Navy Relief Society.

E. E. Conroy, Assistant Director of the F. B. I., identified the three as Edward A. Cornez of Laurelton, N. Y.; Louis L. Sunshine, New York, and John V. Serretelli, Newark. He said Mr. Sunshine and Mr. Serretelli were business manager and general organizer, respectively, of Local 45, United Wholesale and Warehouse Employees (C. I. O.), while Mr. Cornez described himself as Public Relations Director of the official publication of Local 338, Retail, Wholesale and Chain Store Food Employees Union (C. I. O.), New York.

Mr. Conroy said the three men promoted a scheme by which more than 200 industrial firms in New Jersey were induced to contribute approximately $2,000 to a committee set up by the trio as the Newark and Vicinity Labor Committee. Using the Navy Relief Society letterhead, Mr. Conroy said, the men pretended the funds were to be turned over to this cause.

Willkie to Support Those of Same View

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—Wendell Willkie says he will take part in the fall congressional elections campaign and will support candidates who favor a world order following the war.

In an interview yesterday, the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee said that he favored men elected to office "who will see that barriers to international trade are broken down. We cannot have peace without economic co-operation, and I want to see men elected who realize that."

Asserting that "I am a Republican and expect to remain a Republican," Mr. Willkie said that "Everything I do is for the purpose of bringing my party to realize what faces us when the war is over. I'm not going to support anyone whose views I don't believe."

Draft to Farms Looms, Oregon Governor Says

PORTLAND, Ore., July 13 (AP)—Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon asserted July 13 that Western States might have to draft workers for the harvest fields.

"The labor problem for agriculture threatens to reach a point where conscription will have to be resorted to in order to sustain our food supply," he said in a radiocast.

He appealed for urbanites to go into the berry fields to save crops otherwise doomed to rot. Growers in the Portland area, where the crop is valued at $1,200,000, estimated they needed 5,000 pickers in addition to the 2,500 on hand.

Personal Comfort of Workers Guarded In Formula for New Hour Shifts

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—A new formula for beginning and ending the three eight-hour shifts in 24-hour industries, to increase efficiency and make allowance for the personal comfort of workers, has been worked out by Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman, Professor of Physiology at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Kleitman, an authority on problems relating to sleep, reported yesterday on research carried out for a proposed United States Department of Labor Bulletin.

Current conventional shifts in around-the-clock operations, he said, should be revised to provide a sleeping period for each crew as close as possible to the customary cycle, with shifts running from noon to 8 p. m., 8 p. m. to 4 a. m., and 4 a. m. to noon.

The "sunset shift" was especially recommended for young, unattached persons desiring night recreation. Working from noon to 8 p. m., they would be free until 1 or 2 a. m., when they could sleep until 9 or 10 o'clock.

Dr. Kleitman described the 8 p. m.-4 a. m. shift as suitable for older persons with no children at home to disturb daytime sleep, put down for 5 a. m.-1 p. m., with afternoons and early evenings free.

In the "dawn shift," 4 a. m. to noon, the afternoons would be available for recreation, followed by sleep 7 p. m. to 3 a. m.

The schedules eliminate as a principal rest period the afternoon hours when, Dr. Kleitman said, it is hardest to sleep.

A prime recommendation was for discontinuance of the practice current in many war plants of rotating night and day shifts every other week.

Rockefeller Plaza Closed For Annual One-Day Rule

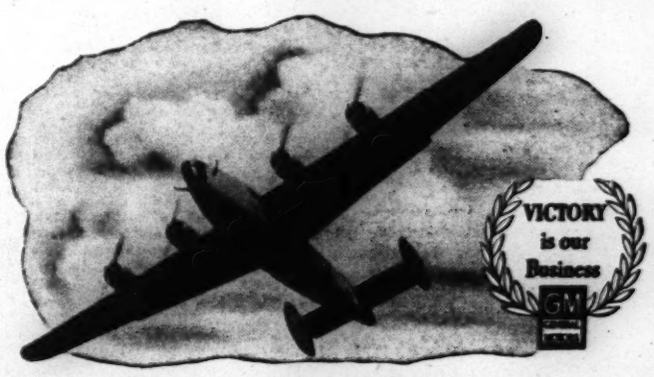
NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The annual closing of Rockefeller Plaza which bisects normally bustling Rockefeller Center provided its annual amazement for sightseers yesterday. Not a single pedestrain nor vehicle moved along the three-block-long roadway—which in fact is a private thoroughfare—from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Under terms of the lease from Columbia University by which it acquired the land on which the Center is built, the Rockefeller management once each year must close the Plaza to traffic, otherwise the street would eventually become a public thoroughfare and revert to the City.

War Effort Handicapped By Chronic Alcoholism

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—Dr. Thomas J. Meyers of Pasadena, Calif., President of the American College of Neuropsychiatrists, said at the annual meeting yesterday that chronic alcoholism was keeping 1,000,000 persons out of the war effort.

He added that 60,000 new chronic cases were being discovered each year, and asserted that an educational program as well as treatment was required to meet the situation.



"Bet your boots they're good!"

We've told you, good people of America, something about how many Pratt & Whitney valve-in-head aircraft engines are rolling from Buick production lines to give spread to our airmen's wings.

Maybe now you want to know the other side of the story—maybe you're asking "How good *are they?"*

Here's an instance, straight from the record, stripped necessarily of specifics, but true in every detail.

THEY were giving Buick engines a special shakeout test in the air.

They buttoned them into a plane, loaded the gas tanks, sent a test pilot up some *X*-thousand feet—normal flight level for testing altitude performance of this particular engine type.

There was nothing to it. Those power plants turned out their r. p. m.'s so smoothly and ably and coolly that the pilot could find nothing but a flock of okehs to put down on his flight record.

So he thought he'd try something. He went up another 5,000 — just to see if he could get those purring honeys flustered or hot under the collar.

He couldn't. Another mile of height under the belt of those trojans didn't mean a thing. Still able, still smooth — still cool — they did their stuff like the aces they are—proving themselves a mile above expectations.

Well . . .

They brought those engines down. But they didn't route them into service in the usual way.

Seems that the airmen wanted to fine-tooth-comb them on their own, to see if they could find out *why* they were so unusually able.

We think we might have given them one reason.

An engine isn't *only* what the blueprints make it out to be.

It's also what a lot of careful, uncompromising, proud-of-their-good-name workmen can put into it of themselves.

They had something swell to work on in the first place—and as Buick men they gave it the best they had.

They feel they and this engine are going places, just as all Americans—workers and fighters, front-liners and stay-at-homes — can and will go places together.

Maybe you'll remember this little story when anyone wonders out loud whether America's tools of victory are any good.

You can bet your boots they're good—they're the best there is. And the enemies of America are finding it out.

WHEN BETTER ~~AUTOMOBILES~~ *war goods* ARE BUILT
BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Art Exhibition in Cambridge—Free China Visit

French Art of 19th Century On View at the Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

A good-sized collection of paintings, drawings, and prints by nineteenth-century artists of the French school will be shown through the summer at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge. The exhibition has been arranged for the purpose of providing original source material for the course in Modern French Painting given at the Harvard Summer School by Prof. Paul J. Sachs. Some of the pictures are on loan, some have been acquired recently, gifts of Grenville Winthrop.

Modern painting has wandered far beyond the boundaries of the current display in Cambridge. Not very many years ago these painters were regarded as innovators whose unconventional methods must face the test of time. They have borne up against the years; they wear very well.

* * *

In the Fogg Galleries there is a moving chronicle of an epoch of change, change engendered by the pressure of growing industrialism, changes precipitated by a new social point of view. This was an age of republicanism and democracy, lacking the grandiosity and pageantry in the style of living that might make demands upon the skill of painters; lacking also, because of materialistic trend, the religious incentives that promoted artistic enterprise centuries ago. The artist continues, despite surrounding indifference, to shape his dream; deeply imbedded is the desire to translate observations and reflections into the responsive language of color, line, and form.

The newly acquired drawings by Ingres familiarize us further with the steady hand, the finely calculated contours, the implicit rhythms of that master draftsman. Ingres and Cézanne provide the poles of this exhibition, and yet both sought the most cogent visualization of form. Never was there another century with such range, such flexibility. There was room for Ingres, who aloofly considered color the "animal aspect" of art, while Cézanne, for whom color was the very bone and marrow of picture-making, considered Ingres "insignificant" as a painter.

* * *

Cézanne's "Portrait of Mme. Cézanne" reveals his reflective, uncompromising method. There is no concession to softness and grace. The figure is in frontal pose, but the seeming symmetry is denied in every stroke of the brush, in every small accent which promotes form, evinces textural effect, and elicits organic unity. In Cézanne's portrait there is a combination of transitory qualities and unchanging traits. Under his hand distortion, deviation, clumsiness are all pressed into service towards a realization of the artist's discovery of nature. Compared with Cézanne an official portrait by the academician, David, seems a congeries of so many surface features and objects keenly recorded.

Corot is handsomely represented in this display in a superb portrait and a silvery landscape. The elastic, undulating contours of the romantic painters, Delacroix and Chassériau betoken a method in which dramatic effect is pressed to excess. Brilliant colors, sharp contrasts heighten mobility, and exaggerate the feeling of romantic restlessness. Another brand of romanticism is perceptible in the pictures of peasant life by Millet, who reflected the convictions of Wordsworth, as Delacroix was reminiscent of Byron.

There are, further, a landscape by Courbet, a brilliant little canvas of Spanish dancers by Manet, landscapes by Monet painted in color Impressionism, canvases by Sisley, Bazille, Boudin, Forain, Berthe Morisot, Puvis de Chavannes and Toulouse-Lautrec. Edgar Degas, a favorite at the Fogg Museum is generously represented. A portrait of a woman shows his power of characterization. It is worth contrasting in its straightforward realism with the pungent portrayals of Toulouse-Lautrec, who preferred the world of grease paint and masquerade.

'Tanya' Comes To Fine Arts

"Tanya," which is the principal item in the all-Russian program at the Fine Arts, is a lively but not too smoothly told story about the rise of an awkward but ambitious peasant girl to a position of honor as an expert weaver who gets so she can manage 240 looms at one time. What the film may lack in technical finish it makes up in exuberance. Unlike many of its predecessors from the Soviet, it has considerable humor. Music and dance and a bit of romance find a place in the pattern. And through the film there is an unmistakable Russian flavor.

Presumably the film was aimed more at Russian than foreign audiences, and was intended to stimulate production in the factories. But there is about it enough of human nature to give it a general appeal. Lubov Orlova, who plays the heroine, sets forth the lady with infectious enthusiasm and abounding energy. Though she has temperamental moments, Tanya is far from being a typical movie heroine. Even her romance with the capable young engineer who catches her eye is of secondary importance to her industrial achievements. There is considerable variety to the acting of Miss Orlova as she traces the transformation of the girl from a rough-mannered servant to a poised and confident young woman. She has, too, the ability to carry a song.

Yevgeni Samoilov plays the role of the engineer, and a sizable cast set forth the characteristic figures that might be found in a Russian village or factory.

"One Day in Soviet Russia," to which Quentin Reynolds provides a spoken commentary, is a documentary film made by some 97 Soviet cameramen in as many parts of Russia on a given day, providing brief glimpses of the varied regions of that vast land.

The third item on the bill is Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" ballet danced by Marina Seminova and the Ballet Ensemble of the Moscow Bolshoi Theater. E. F. M.

By a Staff Photographer

Not Intended as Sunshades

The umbrellas being made in the Chinese co-operative shown above are not sunshades but are intended to keep the rain off, and meet a real need in one of the rainy sections of Free China. Below, left: Miss Josephine A. Brown, field representative of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, who returned to the United States in March after five months in China.

Chinese Co-operatives Viewed As an Example for the World

The Chinese Industrial Co-operatives are significant not only for China but for the world, in the opinion of Miss Josephine A. Brown, who returned in March, 1942, from a five months trip in Free China where she visited 78 different co-operatives making 38 kinds of goods.

The Chinese are sustained by the faith that they are part of a great economic democracy, she says. Although the co-operatives are decentralized and will continue to be after the war, Miss Brown believes, there is nevertheless the bond of common purpose and achievement among the workers throughout the vast area where they have been established. They represent China's economic independence of Japan, the use and adaptation of raw materials in the areas where they are produced and of the skill of the great refugee population that moved into the interior, she pointed out.

Miss Brown, who was here last week to address the Eastern Region Conference of the Business Girls Department of the Y. W. C. A. at Wellesley College, was Executive Secretary of Rural Work for the Y. W. C. A. in China from 1925 to 1936. What was accomplished under that program in promoting literacy and better living standards, was but patchwork, she says, compared to the progress which has been made since the war.

In Philippines

She returned to China, leaving the United States in December, 1940, as field representative for the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives. On the way, she spent eight months in the Philippines, "where I felt the pulse of a nation of which we should be proud to be big brothers," she said. "The Philippines have had their martyrs to freedom for the past 300 years," she added. "Our pattern of freedom fitted into their concept of it. We can be proud to shoulder arms beside them."

She went by boat to Hong Kong and flew over the Japanese lines to Kwangtung in order to visit as many co-operatives as possible and bring back to America a report of their progress in the three years since the first were started. She travelled over Free China by plane and train—"and the trains were so good, I wondered often whether I were in a country at war or not," she said. "The fact that I could travel 6,000 miles in 11 provinces of Free China and only once, in Honan on the Yellow River Front, come near the Japanese lines, is in itself significant."

The co-operative there, she says, was making yellow cloth for uniforms and every night, hiding the day's output in caves, fearing the Japanese, whose guns could be heard nearby, would take over the territory. She cites the work of this co-operative as an example of the vital part they play in war production.

Marketing Center

Where there are several co-operatives in one district they build up a marketing center, she says. At one of these a foot of a certain material sold for $2 while smuggled Japanese goods of the same kind sold by a merchant next door cost $7. "And the co-operative was making a modest profit at $2," Miss Brown added.

She quoted Mme. Sun Yat-sen who gave as three reasons for the co-operatives' significance: their part in human rehabilitation, the economic progress they have effected and the democratic education they have promoted because they are worker-owned and managed.

"There is no question about morale in China, but we have got to get there with aid," said Miss Brown. Although the Government makes an appropriation to help start the co-operatives, it must come out of the meager 25 per cent of its funds which is left after 75 per cent of all its resources is poured into the war effort. For this reason," she says, "there is great need for support of United China Relief, in which the co-operatives are one of seven agencies.

"The only way we can tell the Chinese that we are the friends they believe us to be, is to get aid to them in their struggle for freedom," she declared.

Air Version Of 'Pulham' For Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Though the Air Force has only begun its glider program, you'll never find the heroes of fiction as tardy as that. "Bulldog Drummond," finding himself in one of his usual tight spots—trapped by a band of Nazis—will be rescued by "Winged Commandos," descending from gliders, tonight, MBS-WNAC, 8:30.

Just preceding this drama, NBC-WBZ, 8, "Cavalcade" will present the story of John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, and his designing of the fighting ship, Monitor, which marked an epoch in naval design. Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young are to be co-starred in J. P. Marquand's "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," a story of Boston, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

To be heard Mondays to Fridays is "Penny Wise," directed by Mrs. Charlotte Nelson Faulkner, Louisville, Ky., to provide women with information as a guide to wartime economy, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 a. m.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Conn., and City Manager James E. Barlow of Portland, Maine, will be heard in a round table discussing "Some Wartime Municipal Problems," Yankee-WNAC, 8:15 p. m. To be heard on Mutual stations, though not scheduled locally, is Joseph E. Davies, formerly American Ambassador to Russia and author of "Mission to Moscow," speaking from Omaha, Neb., MBS, 11 p. m.

Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, will sing the "Meditation" from "Thais," the songs, "By the Waters of Minnetonka" and "The Rosary," and the aria, "Kiss Me Again," from Victor Herbert's "Mlle. Modiste," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Returning for another engagement in the "Great Artist Series" will be Grace Moore, soprano, who is scheduled to sing Kern's "The Song Is You," the folksy "Red Rosey Bush" and "Ma Curly-Headed Baby," and Puccini's aria, "In Quelle Trine Morbide," from "Manon Lescaut," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing Willson's "Carmena"; William Miller, tenor, "Cielito Lindo," and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, Wolfe's "Gwine to Hebb'n," in the late evening musicale, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Representative Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma and Representative Richard M. Duncan of Missouri will discuss "The Sales Tax" on the "Radio Forum," Blue-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy; drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Lowell: Whistler House—Exhibition of works by New England Artists.

Marblehead: Marblehead Art Association—Exhibition by Mahler Butler. Through July 17.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Retrospective exhibition of works of E. Barnard Lintott.

Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association — Twenty-eighth exhibition. First show, through August 2.

Waltham: Gore Place—Sculptures and flower pictures by Geneva Mercer. Through July.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Special summer exhibition loaned by the Guild of Boston Artists.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—In collaboration with the American Antiquarian Society. "Prints and Silver," by Paul Revere. Through Aug. 1.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of oils, water colors and prints by contemporary American artists. Through Sept. 27.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Lithographs by Joseph Pennell; Panama Canal and Wonder of Work Series. Through August.

Children's Museum, 40 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 8 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Audubon, The Birds of America. Through July 17.

Doll and Richards, 160 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.

Holman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Art by Boston public school children. Through July.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

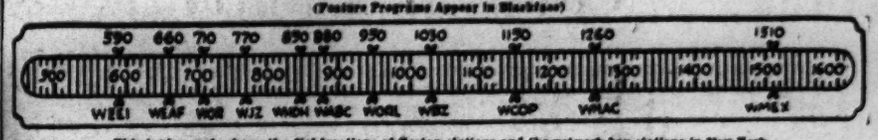
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal, porcelain and pottery. Designs for the Theater in Modern Times. French XIV century paintings and drawings, recent gifts of Grenville L. Winthrop, Class of 1896. Students' work in drawing and painting. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs. French paintings and drawing of the 19th century.

Isabella Steward Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-6, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-6, music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Work and environment of Paul Revere. Through Sept. 13. (Special Exhibition Galleries.) Bronze fountain attributed to Pilon, French, 16th century; paintings by Copley, Nelly Littlehale Murphy. (Recent Accessions Gallery.) Color prints and dry-points by Mary Cassatt; twentieth century prints; lithographs by Daumier photographs by Stieglitz. Through August. (Print Department.) Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. (Provincial Acquisitions Gallery.) Through August.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Telegraphic baseball re-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ports: Detroit at New	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News: Hollywood	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"	York	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 "The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic baseball re-	Talk: Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00 "Bond Wagon"	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	ports: Detroit at New	Dance Matinee
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama	York	Dance Matinee
4:30 Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Detroit-New York base-	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Adventures of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30 5 O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports: Music
5:45 Don Bernie: music	Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	News: Defense talk
6:00 News Reporter	News: Sports	News: Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News: War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Music; Talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports: Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports program
7:00 "Ames 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Talk: J. M. Landis	"Major Hoople"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger: news,
7:30 Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Coast Guard Band	"Red Ryder"; drama	Anita Boyer
7:45 Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin: news	Cavalcade of America	"Bring Up the News"	Fritz Kreisler's Music
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Roundtable: Mayor Tobin	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30 "Oay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Vivian della Chiesa;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; News	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00 Theater: Hedy	Goldman Band Concert	"Great Artists"; Grace	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Lamarr, Robert	Goldman Band Concert	Moore; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Young, in "H. M.	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45 Pulham, Esq."	Radio Forum: Songs	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	program	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counter Spy"; drama	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counter Spy"; drama	Miller, R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morals"; D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30 Civilian Defense pgm.	Morgan Beatty, News	"Lands of the Free"; In-	"Music That Endures";	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	ter-American University	tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Sport Reporter	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Music: orchestra	Dance orchestra	News Service	thur Mann	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top of the Morning	Air Express report	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15 Reorded music	News report	News; Music	News Comments	
7:30 Music; News	M. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summary	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss: Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45 riety Show: News	News report	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss: Interview	Popular music
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue,	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Tune Time"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue: organ	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 "Harvey & Del"; sk.	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	BBC News: recorded	Studio talk
10:15 American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Brush Creek"	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Choir Loft: organ	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45 Pood Fair	Morning Serenade	"Uncle Sam Speaks"	Dramatization	Marie Mason"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Hollywood Four"
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News: record.	Organ recital
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk.	"John's Other Wife"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscasts	News; Hum and Strum	Beaks Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	"Judy and Jane"	Orchestra and Soloists	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington News	Home Forum; talk	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Jolins, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ Recital
1:45 The Goldbergs; sk.	U. S. Army Band	U. S. Army Band	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Dance music	"Lonely Women"; drama	Musical Roundup; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Baseball interviews	News reports
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News: Hollywood	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Dan Sennella	Southernaires; quartet	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	ball game	"Wartime Buying"
4:00 Book talk	Newcast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Dance Matinee
4:15 Organ recital	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 Living Art: Talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Dance Matinee
4:45 News report	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Inter-American News	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Five O'Clock Follies	"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30 Don Bernie: music	"Flying Patrol"; sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports: Music
5:45	"Wastelend Wanderer"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; reports; Defense
6:00 News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports reports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Ames 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 O. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 American Melody	Civic Production	Attuck's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"	Nelson Eddy; records
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	H. V. Kaltenborn	Political Talk	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Earl Godwin, news	Ray Block's Orchestra,	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Let's Be Neighbors"
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Chorus; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Morton Gould's Orch.	Chorus
8:30 Share Your Birth-	"Sing for Dough"; va-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense talk
8:45 day: Cecil Brown	riety; organ	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Romance in Music
9:00 Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Cheers From the	This Nation at War	Meredith Willson and	Justice Hugo Black: "Win	Variety Hour
9:45 Camps"; variety	Nation at War; Jingles	John Nesbitt; music	the War"; music	Variety Hour
10:00 show of soldier	Network program	"A Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15 talent from camps	America Marches On	comedy serial	Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Harold L. Ickes	Morgan Beatty, News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Debate on Oil Shortage	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; records	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalsell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "The Dark Tower," comic mystery by Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman. Starring Gloria Stuart. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

French Military March ..... Saint-Saëns
Unfinished Symphony, First Movement, Schubert
Allegro Moderato
Dance of the Swans from the Ballet "Swan Lake" ..... Tchaikovsky
Procession of the Bardar from the Caucasian Sketches ..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Piano Concerto ..... Khatchaturian
Soloist: Bernhard Weber
"Estudiantina" Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Moto perpetuo ..... Strauss
"Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Man Is Paris," Barry K. Barnes, Valeria Hobson. 2:10, 5:10, 7:40. "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. 3:35, 6:30, 9:20.

Fenway—"Moontide," Jean Gabin and Ida Lupino. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers and Alan Mowbray. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Tanya," Lubov Orlova. 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 9:55. Quentin Reynolds' "One Way to Berlin." Russian. 1, 3:35, 6:10, 7:15, 9:20. Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake Ballet." 2:50, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:10, 4:40, 8:00.

Metropolitan—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey and Julie Bishop. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Modern—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara and John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden and Ellen Drew. 2:35, 5:15, 8:50.

Orpheum—"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30, 10:35. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—"Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 5:00, 8:40. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. 11:10 a. m., 3:30, 6:50, 9:35.

RKO-Boston—"The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45, 4, 6:04, 8:08. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton, Carole Landis. 1, 4:04, 7:08, 10:12.

Scollay—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Wayne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:56, 9:55. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater — "Information Please," Robert Benchley—as a Witness. "U. S. Naval Academy," "Fitzpatrick travel film on Mexico." "Vacation Previews." "A Letter from Home," "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 5:54, 8:55.

Translux — "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Red Skelton. 8 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Meet the Mob," Zasu Pitts. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Uptown—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 6:15, 9:45. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:55, 8:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Melody Lane," Baby Sandy. The Merry Macs. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Almost Married," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis. 2, 8. "Miss V," Leslie Howard. 3:15, 9:27. "Fantasia." 3:35, 6:30, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney, Evelyn Ankers. 3:30, 6:50, 9:50. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 2:05, 5:05, 8:00.

Cleveland Circle: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton and Eleanor Powell. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 3 and 8.

Harvard: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2, 5, 8.

University: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. "Mayor of 44th Street, George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. "Moonlight Masquerade," Bill Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 2:45, 9. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1, 5:10.

Strand: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 9:35. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 1:50, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2, 5, 8.

Park: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 1:45, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 2:30, 9:15. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 4:15, 9:35.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields, Gloria Jean. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 4:37, 8:16. "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:02, 6:00, 9:26.

Maplewood: "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:05. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 3:20, 8:54.

Mystic: "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 3:50, 8:20.

Strand: "Bulldog Squadron," Anton Walbrook, Sally Gray. 1:55, 5. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston. 3:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Always in My Heart," Walter Huston, Kay Francis. 1:47, 7:47. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3:35, 9:35.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston.

Colorful Yankee Division Is Now in Training at a Southern Camp

Wide World

Somewhere in New England Chinese Aviators Receive Advanced Operational Training

At an Eastern air base these Chinese pilots, many of whom have seen service in their own country, are now receiving advanced training, and will wear the gold bars of second lieutenants when they have completed their instructions. They range in age from 21 to 30, and when they're not flying they know how to amuse themselves as shown above. On the left, Lieut. Pao-Chuen Chung strums a guitar for his buddies. In the center, Lieut. W. S. Hsu, in an Army training ship, receives instructions from Lieut. Robert M. Nichols, U. S. A. On the right, we see another way these Chinese pilots spend their leisure serving them to (left to right) Lieuts. Shih-Chu Chung, Tao-Chen Chung, Yuen-Kong Ling, Ming-Wei Chang, and Wen-Su Hsu.

Many Men in Officers Schools

Yankee Division in South — The Bay State's own colorful 26th Division is now in training at a Southern camp—the second time the outfit has been south of the Mason Dixon Line since it became Federalized in January, 1941.

From early 1941, until this spring, the Yankee Division was in training at its home camp on Cape Cod—Camp Edwards. Last fall the Division went south for two months of maneuvers in the Carolinas but returned in late November to winter in New England.

Secret Orders

This spring the 26th was triangularized as part of the Army's streamlining plan. Units of the division, lopped off in the process, became among the first American troops to leave for foreign service. These members of the Division are now in New Caledonia in the South Pacific.

Under secret orders the rest of the division moved out of Camp Edwards recently and is now occupying a huge tent camp only about a dozen miles from a city of 12,000 inhabitants.

Nearly 1,000 men from the division have been sent to officers training schools.

Meanwhile, the nature of Camp Edwards is rapidly changing as troops from other parts of the United States move in. A new type of training is under way on the Cape and the men now undergoing this rigorous drill are expected to play an unusually important part in Uncle Sam's striking forces.

War Activities in New England

Record Navy Flying Group—Twenty-seven New England youths were members of the Navy's largest group of fledgling fliers which started training at the three Naval Intermediate flight taining centers in Pensacola and Jacksonville, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Texas, the Navy Department announced today. There were 518 men in the new class.

This new group of recently appointed aviation cadets is the largest in the history of the Navy and indicates its constantly growing air strength. All the cadets have finished indoctrination and primary flight courses and are now embarking upon the intermediate phase of their training to become pilots of the Navy's fighting planes.

After three months flight training most of the cadets will win their wings and be commissioned Ensigns in the U. S. Naval Reserve or Second Lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve and ordered to active duty. As commissioned officers the aviators will take advanced training with operational squadrons for three months and then be ready for combat duty.

Following are the New England men in the group:

David Matthew Brennan, Brockton, Mass.; Charles Herbert Case, Worcester, Mass.; John Prescott Shaw, Bristol, R. I.; John Francis Wickes, Brattleboro, Vt.; James William Barnes, Cambridge, Mass.; Phillip Charles Beals, Winchendon, Mass.; John Abraham Boston, Swampscott, Mass.; Stanley Melvin Brown, Bradford, N. H.; William Raymond Carey, Jr., Lawrence, Mass.; Myron Philip Falk, Leominster, Mass.; John Lynus Farrell, Pawtucket, R. I.; Wilfred Findeisen, Methuen, Mass.; John Edward Hetherman, Jr., Providence, R. I.; William Juges, Worcester, Mass.; Carl Olavi Makl, Fitchburg, Mass.; George Edgar Moore, Jr., Feeding Hills, Mass.; Edward Joseph Ruane, Needham Heights, Mass.; Bernard Shanley, Jr., Cranston, R. I.; Frederick Johnson Shepard, III, West Newton, Mass.; Richard King Short, Springfield, Mass.; William Richardson Thurston, Cambridge, Mass.; Carl Leo Tolnian, Stoneham, Mass.; Robert Frederick Brooks, Windsor, Conn.; Thomas Leo Doyle Daley, Fall River, Mass.; John James Ferry, Meriden, Conn.; John William Ghent, Jr., West Hartford, Conn.; Joseph Paul Staab, Burlington, Vt.

Free Course for Potential Army Fliers—A free evening course to prepare men for Army Aviation Cadet training will begin tonight at Mechanics Art High School, Boston, at 6 o'clock. The course will continue through the summer on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings. Included in the course will be instruction in mathematics, physics, navigation and theory of flight. Application may be made at the school or at the office of the Director of Evening and Summer Schools, 15 Beacon Street. Men who have already qualified as Army Aviation Cadets or who plan to apply for the Air Forces are especially invited to take advantage of this opportunity.

Women for Ordnance Work — Women may now train at the University of Maine to become junior inspectors for the Army Ordnance Department. Maj. John E. Ratigan of the Boston Ordnance District announced today permission for enrollment of women as well as men with two years of general college training or graduation from high school with courses in mathematics and physics or chemistry. Graduates of the 12-week course would be assigned to New England plants manufacturing ordnance material.

Bay State 1-B's to Be Called—Col. Ralph M. Smith, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service, has announced that the August induction call will include for the first time, by order of the War Department, a proportion of registrants now in Class 1-B, or men who have previously been rejected in certain cases as fit for only limited military service. 1-B registrants may now volunteer at their respective local boards, thus assuring them a place at the head of the list of men in their class to be called from each local board area.

Arlington Youth Honored—Arlington, Mass., had a real hero to honor yesterday. He was Second Lieut. Howard A. Sessler, a member of the Jimmie Doolittle expedition which bombed Tokyo and other Japanese cities, home on a furlough before reporting for further duty on Aug. 2 with 27 members of the original group which made the now historic flight over Japan.

Like most real heroes, Lieutenant Sessler was non-communicative regarding the flight which won for him the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Military Order of China, the latter awarded by the Chinese Air Corps for the Japanese bombing feat.

While the neighbors and the neighborhood kids hung on every word, the young officer calmly told of the trip.

"My particular target was Kobe. Our plane, a Douglas medium bomber, split off from the other two planes in our immediate group. One took Nagoya, one took Osaka, and our ship took Kobe.

"We flew in right off the water, about 20 feet only. That was so they couldn't detect our approach. Then we climbed to 1,500 feet and found conditions ideal. There was a little haze up there to protect us and we were close enough to make sure of our targets. We saw our hits. Nobody was excited. It was a job to do, that's all."

Rutland Fair Cancelled

RUTLAND, Vt., July 13 (AP)—Wartime conditions have forced cancellation of the Rutland Fair for the second time in its 97-year history, fair officials have disclosed. The first time was in 1917.

Provincetown Gets Pennant For Aid to Ship Survivors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 13—For "quiet heroism" in caring for 44 survivors of a ship sunk by a submarine, this fishing village on the tip of Cape Cod was today placed on a national pinnac by James M. Landis, United ates Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

In simple ceremonies beginning at 1:30 p. m., Mr. Landis awarded Provincetown a "victory pennant," the first to be given any civilian defense committee in the United States, and said:

"On June 16, 1942, Provincetown epitomized the love of country, the intelligence, the ability, the community spirit that make America indomitable. . . . .

"The story of greatness is written not in words, but in the quiet deeds and daring actions of those people who, unheralded, give of their every effort in time of need.

"For such greatness, the people of Provinctown have qualified."

The story of how "a small New England fishing village" provided emergency food, clothing, and shelter to 44 survivors of a ship-sinking, beginning at 6:45 a. m. on June 16 and continuing for 32 hours, was recounted in The Christian Science Monitor June 25. At the time, the Navy did not permit the name of the village to be stated.]

Other Officials Attend

Mr. Landis arrived in Provincetown from Washington this morning with Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense; J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and other officials of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The ceremonies were arranged, they said, in the hope that the heroic work of this Yankee village, where the Mayflower anchored in 1620, would be an inspiration to other civilian defense committees throughout the country.

Sinking of an American vessel off Cape Cod June 15 presented to Provincetown what is believed to have been the first actual emergency from enemy action faced by a civilian defense committee during the current World War.

In making the award, Mr. Landis said:

"Among the first to create and drill a civilian defense organization, you were prepared to illustrate the effectiveness of conscientious practice and the result of cooperative effort. You mobilized the forces of your community to give succor, and marshaled your resources to afford shelter and safety. . . .

A Community at Work

"Let there be enshrined here forever, for all men to see, this citation for the quiet heroism of a community at work helping man. And it will always be said that in the year of our Good Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-two, just as in the days of pioneer settlement and the fight for independence, New England's heritage shone bright."

Provincetown, known to thousands of summer visitors as an artists' colony and fishing village at the very end of Cape Cod, took the national spotlight modestly.

John F. Rosenthal, chairman of the local defense committee, said "he didn't care for" all the fuss—at lease, that such was his first reaction—and added that the committee's work was "just in the line of duty."

He admitted, however, that he was "pretty proud of the way our outfit performed." And he said that the day was the biggest one in Provincetown history since the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the Pilgrims, celebrated in 1920.

Mr. Rosenthal said that one item of the story not previously disclosed was the fact that Puerto Rican crewmen of the sunken vessel, stepping ashore from Coast Guard boats, fell down on their knees in a group and gave thanks to God for their rescue.

U. S. Citizens Rescued

Among the other survivors were United States Army soldiers and crewmen who were citizens of the United States.

Taking over the local hotel on less than two hours' notice, air raid wardens, auxiliary police, volunteer nurses, canteen workers, and other ARP men and women gave the survivors warm clothing, hot food, first aid attention, and entertainment.

The provided 300 meals, 1,000 cups of coffee, and 250 sandwiches during the 32 hours. About 950 ARP volunteers worked in shifts. One staff of canteen workers stayed on duty for 29 hours without relief.

As the survivors left, many of the hospitable townfolk came out to bid them good-by, and the survivors, "with tears streaming down their cheeks, expressed their appreciation for the kind and friendly treatment they had received," Mr. Rosenthal said.

Philbin Joins Race For Nomination To Succeed Casey

Interest in the contest to succeed Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts heightened today as Philip J. Philbin, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Philbin in 1936 obtained the Democratic preprimary convention indorsement for Lieutenant Governor but was defeated in the primary by Francis E. Kelly who went on to victory over Leverett Saltonstall in the election. At the time, Mr. Kelly charged the convention was bossed.

Already in the Democratic field for Mr. Casey's seat is James P. McDonald, Town Accountant of Clinton and former Secretary to Mr. Casey, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. Charles C. Murdock of Marlboro, candidate in 1936, is running for the Republican Congressional nomination.

J. Henry Goguen, United States Marshal for Massachusetts, a leader among the French-American voters in the district, is considered a possibility for the Democratic nomination.

Maine Visitors Come by Bus and Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 13—Gasoline rationing has hit Maine's biggest industry—summer recreation—a hard blow, but so far not as seriously as at first anticipated. Highways are conspicuously free from the customary lines of out-of-State tourists, so much so that an out-of-State license plate is reason enough to turn and give a second look just to make sure, but by busses and trains vacationists continue to come to Maine in gratifying numbers.

Everett Greaton, head of the Maine Development Commission, notes that the State's boys' and girls' camps are doing a larger-than-usual business, perhaps because defense jobs are more and more occupying the attention of both parents; they are glad of the chance to send the children to enjoy the benefits of a summer in Maine. Hardest hit, Mr. Greaton finds, are tourist lodges and cabins that dot the highways. Some have closed. Others which served lunches and did thriving businesses have abandoned that service for the "duration."

The Development Commission also has noted a change which also may be attributed to the gasoline situation in the kind of requests it receives from persons outside the State. Instead of being asked to map out a tour of Maine's scenic inland or seashore resorts, the Commission is receiving many requests from persons who just want to come to Maine, anyway, and ask where they may go "to spend a week or a month." Vacations, it appears, go on despite the war, but instead of the rather transient, touring vacationist, Maine is getting more of the "I guess we'll come and stay put awhile" variety of vacationers.

'Gas' for Young Campers

The Office of Price Administration in Maine did a good turn for Maine boys and girls camps, this week, when it ruled they may obtain gasoline under the present rationing plan, at least, to carry campers to and from the starting

The Week in Maine

points of mountain hikes or canoe trips, provided, of course, such trips are a regular part of the camp's business program. What they can do when the new coupon plan goes into effect may be anther story, however.

Priorities Block Plan

As many had anticipated, Gov. Sumner Sewall has been informed by United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., that prospects of getting necessary materials for the construction of a lagoon system to divert, during summer months, pulp and paper mill wastes that pollute the Androscoggin River are definitely not good. Application for materials by the Oxford Paper Company, Rumford, which announced it would begin construction of a lagoon as engineers recommended, has been rejected, the Governor was informed.

Because the welfare of citizens of the Androscoggin Valley, particularly at Lewiston and Auburn, Brunswick and other communities along the river, is so vitally affected, Governor Sewall has pleaded with the proper branch of the War Production Board for special consideration, pointing out that the situation is a vital issue and not any ordinary stream anti-pollution project. The lagoon system the Oxford Paper Company planned is based on recommendations of Boston engineers, Metcalfe & Eddy, which firm surveyed the river situation for the Maine Sanitary Water Board, established specially to study and advise on the matter.

Facing THE Future

Are you financially prepared to carry your part of the load or to take advantage of opportunities?

"We the people of the United States" have a special duty these days, both to our country and to ourselves . . .

To help Win the War—to help Stop Inflation—Save part of Your Income Every Month:

- **FIRST—Buy U. S. War Bonds** and determine to hold these until they mature.
- **SECOND — For your Personal Defense** start a Savings Share Account today and add to it every Pay-day. Wise saving brings regular income when it's needed most.

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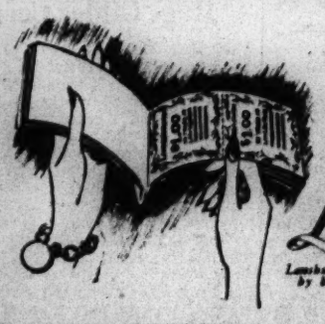

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Vichy 'Invests' Pro-Nazi Politicos; French Youth Resists Regimentation

BOSTON, July 13—Denial that a "man for man" prisoner exchange agreement has been reached by Pierre Laval and the Nazis was made in an authoritative radiocast today by Station WRUL here.

Instead of offering to release one prisoner for every Frenchman who goes to work in Germany, the "verbal" Germans offer only a 3 to 1 basis, the radiocast said.

Moreover, French soldiers who are "released" will not return home, but may be kept at work in German factories. The radiocast added that French workers are being used in plants most subject to British bombing, while German workers are moved to safer areas and often "retained" after the period of their work contracts expire.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYONS, France, July 13 — "The Knights of New France," a pro-Nazi group, selected within the Legion of War Veterans, took their oath to uphold the "national revolution" in a solemn scene of investiture at Lyons.

The second anniversary of Marshal Philippe Pétain's taking office as chief of state was chosen for this ceremony, which took on some of the ritual character of the investiture of the knights of old.

The candidates who were from all parts of France and its empire appeared in military formation, dressed in khaki shirts and black ties.

Kneeling down, they received their insignia — a black shield crossed by the dagger symbolic of the Legion.

To these new Knights will be assigned the duty of maintaining order politically. The purpose of the investiture was to give the impression of "force, discipline and cohesion."

Imitation Denied

The Legion authorities protest that these formations are not copies of "certain foreign political formations."

Youths seeking a more active military career are being encouraged to join the new "Tricolor Legions" which are to have the standing of regular military organizations and have the same advantages as the regular Army, which is now limited by the armistice conditions.

The Tricolor Legions, which have grown out of the anti-Bolshevik legion of volunteers sent to the Eastern Front, and since withdrawn, are to have a more permanent aspect and a regular military standing, to be used "Wherever French interest demands."

The Tricolor Legions' appeal is to those with a desire for professional soldiery and they bid fair to become an important military body.

The formation of these military and semimilitary organizations is characteristic of the development of the institutions of the new France.

Present Campaign

At present, however, public attention is being drawn more to the campaign to induce French workers to go to German wartime factories.

The Laval Government is bending every effort to bring about mass departure of French industrial workers to Germany in exchange for whom the German Government has promised the release of equal numbers of agriculturists who are war prisoners.

While the campaign is only getting under way and while scores of the new German employment offices in Occupied and Unoccupied France are just being opened up, M. Laval has announced the approaching release of the first 5,000 French war prisoners in exchange.

The number of French workers now signing contracts for work in Germany amounts to 2,000 or 3,000 daily, the Paris region alone furnishing 1,000 daily. In localities where the second thousand was leaving, the ceremonies participated in by French and German officials took place upon the departure of the special trains. Speeches on these occasions have emphasized Franco-German collaboration for "the building of a new Europe."

Complete Staffs Move

The Government is encouraging the departure of complete factory staffs, including workers, engineers and directors, as the factories in France are closed down "for lack of raw materials."

The newspaper Le Temps cites cases of factories where every one connected, office staffs as well as workers, superintendents and even owners, have gone en bloc to take over factories in Germany.

To hasten the departures and the release of prisoners, M. Laval has advanced a press appeal to the local Syndicalist leaders to encourage labor contracts in Germany as a patriotic duty and Marshal Pétain has struck the same note in telling the peasants that their husbands and sons will soon be back from German prison camps, thanks to the industrial workers going to Germany.

Dr. Robert Ley, chief of the German Labor Front, coming to Paris to visit German workers engaged in wartime activities in Occupied France, addressed mixed French and German workers in a big repair shop near Paris in the name of the National Socialist Labor Front.

"Apostles for Collaboration"

Encouraging French workers to accept jobs in Germany, he said that upon their return they would be "apostles for Franco-German collaboration."

The German language newspaper Pariser Zeitung, published in Paris, commented, "Who would have thought only a short time ago that a personality like Doctor Ley, recognized by the international press as one of the principal figures in the National Socialist Party, could have pronounced before an audience of French workers an address for Socialism and against capitalism?"

Doctor Ley said to the French workers, "Your enemy is not Germany but capitalism."

Quest by Quislings

The accompanying two articles on the situation in France present the strenuous efforts of the Quisling leaders of Vichy and Paris to strengthen their precarious hold on the French people from two opposing points of view. The article from a correspondent in Lyons, in the Vichy Government's sphere, shows the attempt of Vichy to build up for itself a semi-military legion of Nazi sympathizers at the same time to win popular favor by persuading French workers to seek good pay in Germany in return for the release of a number of prisoners of war still held in Germany.

The article by M. Kaskeline reveals the actual weakness of Vichy's authority and the frantic efforts of M. Laval and his confreres to maintain their power.

By Egon Kaskeline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis and the pro-Fascist Vichy regime are campaigning to woo the French youth.

Hitler and Mussolini rose to power partly because they succeeded in winning a large part of the German and Italian youth. The French collaborationists are trying to imitate their models and to organize the French youth according to the Fascist pattern. Yet, where Hitler and Mussolini succeeded, Pétain and Laval have failed.

The French youth in its vast majority is uncompromisingly anti-collaborationist and increasingly anti-Vichy. The setting up of new youth organizations, the reform of the French school curriculum and the ousting of liberal teachers have not brought about a pro-Fascist mentality among the young Frenchmen. Increased pressure on the part of Chief of Government Pierre Laval and of his Education Minister, Abel Bonnard, are not likely to break this deep-rooted mood of resistance which, moreover, is backed by many influential leaders of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Church.

In Occupied France, the Nazis repeatedly have tried to set up youth organizations controlled by their French henchmen. The German authorities had previously dissolved all existing French youth groups. The Nazi-sponsored youth groups were headed by young Frenchmen who before the war had frequently visited German youth camps and who had become ardent Fascists.

Short-Lived Groups

Yet, in spite of the active support on the part of the German authorities, especially of Otto Abetz, German Ambassador, and in spite of the propaganda of the extreme Germanophile faction in Paris, neither the "Jeunesse de l'Union Nationale," nor the "Jeunesse Nationale," nor the "Fils de Tués" nor any other of the new organizations has succeeded in collecting more than some hundred adherents. Most of them disappeared as suddenly as they sprang up; others became fused into the "Popular Youth Movement" which is under the direction of Jacques Doriot, France's outstanding Fascist leader.

Today, the Doriotist youth groups, although not very numerous, are the center of pro-Fascist activity in Occupied France. They terrorize the population, they attack the anti-collaborationist youth groups which the people have called the "Zazous"; they spread anti-British and anti-American propaganda; they are experts in Jew-baiting. Destruction of many synagogues in Occupied France is the work of these young ruffians.

Today, however, the Free French university groups of resistance are organized and are paying back the Fascists in their own coin. Doriotists and de Gaullists clash almost daily in the "Quartier Latin" in Paris. The "Zazous"—anti-collaborationist students—recently started the "Swing" movement, the adherents of which committed themselves to expressing publicly their sympathies for the United Nations cause.

Prewar Organizations

While the German authorities prohibited the activity of French prewar youth organizations in the occupied zone, the Pétain Government has preserved the framework of the youth movement. All youth groups, however, were attached to the Ministry of Education and subject to the control of Vichy's Secretary of Youth.

The two most important prewar youth organizations, the French "Scouts" which comprised more than 100,000 members and the Roman Catholic youth association—Catholique de la Jeunesse—which counted 150,000 adherents, remained semi-independent while, at the same time, the state formed two new groups, "Chantiers de la Jeunesse" and "Compagnons de France," which aimed at absorbing all young Frenchmen who were not yet organized.

All left-wing youth organizations had previously been dissolved.

This set-up was thought to be only temporary and to prepare the complete merger of all organizations in an all-powerful State Youth. So far, however, this plan has not yet been realized. It failed because it was determinedly opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy and, at the same time, because each of the factions in Vichy tried to win exclusive control over the youth movement. While the "new men" in Vichy struggled for power, French youths became more and more reluctant to follow Vichy's lead.

Darlan Assailed Clergy

Admiral Jean Darlan, once chief of the Vichy Government, was a frequent guest in Uriage, where a school for youth leaders had been set up by Vichy. He eloquently denounced the "plurality" of the French youth movement and he bluntly attacked the "political clergy", which opposed the formation of an unified Vichy youth.

Roman Catholic opinion in France was deeply aroused and the French bishops protested. They were backed by Marshal Pétain, who has always been a faithful son to the Roman Catholic Church. In February, 1942, an agreement was signed between the Vichy Government and the Bishops of France regarding the "Catholic Action" movement, which was to participate in the direction of the Youth Secretariat in Vichy.

Pierre Laval's return to power, however, has again changed the situation. Many of M. Laval's closest followers are decidedly anti-clerical and they distrust the Roman Catholic Church as much as they are distrusted by the clergy.

Yet, M. Laval is unlikely to complicate his already difficult position by waging open war against the church. A new "Kulturkampf" would undermine the very base of the Vichy regime. M. Laval, therefore, endeavors to pass over the heads of the Roman Catholic leaders and to appeal directly to the rank and file in the youth organizations.

Propaganda Effort

M. Laval and his Propaganda Minister, Paul Marion, have elaborated a new program of propaganda among the youths, which aims at winning young Frenchmen to all-out collaboration. Moreover, the new Vichy leaders are attempting to bolster the one Fascist youth movement in Unoccupied France, the "Jeunesse de France and d'outre-Mer," which is headed by an extremist of the Veterans' Legion, M. Pugibet.

M. Laval's attempt to win the French youth for his collaborationist policy goes hand-in-glove with an increased tendency to win over the French schools and universities to Fascism. One of the first acts of the Vichy Government was to dismiss thousands of teachers, who were Jews or Free Masons or who were suspected of liberal feelings. The educational curriculum was deeply reformed and the textbooks purged, particularly those relating to history. The children were to know the failure of the democratic system in France, while, at the same time, the great achievements of French royalty were stressed. The Pétain regime, in this way, was directly linked to the "ancien régime," while the Marshal himself was presented as the "savior of France."

Abel Bonnard, M. Laval's Minister of Education, is likely to complete Vichy's reactionary education program by propagating the collaborationist policy in the French schools. "It is my intention," he recently declared, "to bring back the natural order of things between France and Germany, so far prevented by a real conspiracy and a criminal hatred of foreigners."

Independent Thinkers

French youth, however, is not easily to be won and it follows its own ways. Although most of the young Frenchmen in the free zone are not engaged in anti-German activity as the youth in Occupied France, they are not less opposed to Vichy's collaborationist policy and they scorn the reactionary Pétain régime.

Some time ago, the Protestant youth organization sent a memorandum to Vichy, in which they declared themselves firmly opposed to any form of totalitarian nationalism.

The periodical published by the official youth organization, "Compagnons de France," though allegedly hostile to the Free French movement, expressed sympathy for the "noble generosity" of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The most important youth organizations in the unoccupied territory are supervised by the Roman Catholic Church but they accept only the leadership of those members of the clergy or of the "Catholic Action" who have not pledged themselves to collaboration with the conqueror.

Army Maneuvers Start in Carolinas

WADESBORO, N. C., July 13 (AP)—The United States Army's first wartime maneuvers got under way in the Carolinas today with an admonition by the Director that "this may be the last dress rehearsal before the shooting for keeps starts for many of you.

"No part of warfare will be omitted in the activity which will include two new phases—air-ground and the final cleanup action," said Maneuver Director Maj. Gen. E. J. Dawley.

Co-operative planning of infantry action—on the ground and in the air—is necessary, General Dawley told the officers, for successful combat operations.

The maneuvers did not involve as many troops as those of a year ago—before the United States entered the war—but the Public Relations Division pointed out that the activities would be more important, as developments on the foreign fronts had been incorporated into the training program.

Army Coat Is Altered To Help Conserve Wool

WASHINGTON (AP) — To save wool, the Army has sacrificed some of the soldier's comfort and convenience by eliminating the pleated bi-swing back construction of the service coat. War officials said the action would save at least an eighth of a yard of cloth from each coat and in the aggregate would conserve thousands of pounds of wool.

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Associated Press Radiophoto

Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz — Lieut. Randall Dorton — Maj. Charles C. Kegelman

General Spaatz, commander of the United States air forces in Europe, pins the Distinguished Flying Cross on Major Kegelman and Lieutenant Dorton for the part they played in the daring raid on German objectives on July 4. They were two of four fliers to be decorated in ceremonies at a United States air base in England on July 11. Major Kegelman is from El Reno, Okla., and Lieutenant Dorton is from Long Beach, Calif.

Free French Claim Vichy Distrusts Army

Recorded by CBS

Brazzaville, French West Africa, July 13

The Free French radio at Brazzaville said that the army of 100,000 men in Unoccupied France, permitted by the terms of the armistice, does not support the policy of collaboration any longer, and is not "trusted" by the men of Vichy, who for this reason have reformed the Anti-Bolshevik Legion into the Tricolor Legion.

A clandestine leaflet issued in France by one of the organizations for resistance, and widely read lately by the armistice soldiers, denounces the policy followed by the men of Vichy as unworthy to be called French. It calls on the armistice army to avoid all adventures against the Russian, British, and Free French forces and to take part in the coming fight for liberation.

Frenchmen Fight Own Police; Nazis to Shoot Saboteurs' Kin

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 13 (AP) — French gendarmes joined German police in a pitched battle against Frenchmen armed with hand grenades at Houdin, in the Pas de Calais Department, reports reaching Vichy said today.

Simultaneously, the Germans announced in Paris they would shoot males over the age of 18 years who are members of families of fugitives from German military justice accused of terrorism or sabotage.

This applies to "all near male relatives in the ascending line as well as brothers-in-law and cousins." Women of the same degrees of kinship will be sentenced to hard labor and children of adults thus punished will be sent to reform schools, the announcement said.

One of the recalcitrant group at Houdin was reported killed and a bystander wounded before the French and Nazi police stormed the house in which the Frenchmen, described as "communists," were barricaded.

Weapons Found Cached

The Germans said a cache of firearms and explosives was found in the house along with information which led to discovery of another cache containing dynamite and railway sabotage tools.

Children under 18 and women of families of fugitives were made subject to hard labor sentences.

The new punishment code issued by the Gestapo director overnight to the press in the occupied area said:

"After having observed the attitude of the French population in the occupied zone, I have noted that a major.ty of the population is continuing to work in calm. Terrorist attacks, sabotage, etc., instigated by the English and Soviets, are disapproved of and it is known that it is only the peaceable French population which suffers the consequences.

"I am resolved to guarantee to the French population in absolute fashion, in the midst of war, continuation of its work in calm and security but I have noticed that above all it is close relatives of the authors of terrorist attacks, of saboteurs and troublemakers who help them before and after the deed.

Vengeance on Families

"I therefore have decided to make use of the most severe penalty not only to strike at perpetrators of terrorist attacks, saboteurs and troublemakers themselves after they are arrested but also, in case of escape, as soon as the fugitives' names are known, at families of these criminals if the latter do not present themselves during 10 days following their forfeits to German or French police stations.

"In consequence, I am announcing the following penalties:

"1. All near male relatives in the ascending line, as well as brothers-in-law and cousins, from the age of 18 years will be shot.

"2. All women of the same degree of kinship will be sentenced to hard labor.

"3. All children under 18 years of men and women subjected to these measures will be sent to reform schools.

"I therefore appeal to all to prevent by means at their disposal terrorist attacks and acts of sabotage and disturbance and to give the slightest clue which could be useful to the Germans or French police authorities in order to apprehend the criminals."

Another Lidice?

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Reuters said today that the Soviet Information Bureau had radiocast a report that the Nazis have wiped out a village in Telemark province of Southern Norway and "shot all its residents, including women and children."

A spokesman here for the Norwegian Government-in-exile, however, said he had received no information on the report.

Tricolor Legion

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 13 (AP)—Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry, told members of the French Tricolor Legion on the eastern front in a message July 11 that "tomorrow you perhaps will be elsewhere."

He didn't say just where the Legionnaires might find themselves. When the French anti-Soviet expeditionary force was expanded into the Tricolor Legion last month the French Press said it "will fight against American imperialism and Anglo-Saxon greed as well as the Russians."

"New and more numerous comrades will come to join you at your combat stations," M. Benoist-Mechin's message said. ". . . Today you are in Russia.

Evatt Warns of Japanese Attack

MELBOURNE, July 13 (AP)—The United Nations must be prepared for another Japanese offensive in the Pacific unless they themselves attack Japan soon, H. V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, said last night in a speech.

"I am convinced that if we do not move shortly to the offensive, Japan will," he declared.

He said he did not underestimate the "perpetual menace of Germany and that he recognized that the theaters where the Germans were concentrating were vital, but added:

"We must not be misled into a sense of false security in the Pacific. Japan's power must not again be underestimated. She is still enjoying what amounts to a new empire, and the task of conquering Japan is hardly begun."

Mr. Evatt declared there is grave danger in thinking that it is enough only to hold the Japanese "at bay."

"The Japanese never stay still," he said, "and when they seem quiescent they are only gathering strength for another spring. It is suicidal to encourage the feeling of overconfidence and complacency.

"Until we are able to attack Japan, we must be prepared to be attacked by Japan in almost any part of the Pacific.

"Undoubtedly the position of Australia has been greatly improved in the last few months. The danger is that we will be misled by this improvement into supposing the stalemate in the Pacific is satisfactory. Oversatisfaction presages disaster."

Plea by Laborite

GLASGOW, July 13 (AP)—Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite Member of Parliament, yesterday suggested intensified United States attacks on Japan as a means of relieving pressure on Russia.

Speaking at a second-front meeting, Mr. Shinwell said a strong American attack on Japan would release thousands of Russian troops now pinned down in Siberia and permit them to fight on the Soviet western front.

He also proposed continuous Commando raids on the continent and an increase in the large-scale bombing of Germany.

Tokyo Reports on Hong Kong

OTTAWA, July 13 (AP)—An official Japanese report relayed here through the Argentine Government claimed that war prisoners in Hong Kong, including an estimated 1,600 Canadians, were satisfied with their food rations and that prison camp conditions generally were improving.

This was the first direct word from official Japanese sources since the Far Eastern base, garrisoned by Canadian, British, and Indian troops, fell to the enemy last Christmas.

The note acknowledged that there had been some sickness but said proper measures had reduced the number of cases.

The number of wounded patients "satisfactorily" declined from a total of 1,150 in January to 391 by mid-March, the report added.

The Japanese said transportation difficulties had been "acute" and contended that it had been "virtually impossible to bring supplies to Hong Kong in large quantities."

Food rations varied in different camps, the report said, but the Japanese contended that the prisoners got the same food as Japanese soldiers in the area.

The daily rations at one camp at the end of March were listed as follows: 40 ounces of rice, 17 ounces of fresh vegetables, five ounces of meat—including fish and additional miscellaneous food.

Both officers and men also received one ounce of tobacco free each week and such necessities as soap and toothpaste were supplied free.

Misery in Amboina

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Conditions in the concentration camp on the Japanese-occupied island of Amboina, in the Netherlands East Indies, were described today as "terrible" by a prominent Hollander who recently escaped and was interviewed her July 11 by Aneta, Dutch news agency.

Suffering among children was particularly acute because of insufficient milk, vegetables and meat, the Hollander said. Lack of proper facilities were said to have caused a number of fatalities.

He accused Japanese soldiers of forcing Europeans to sell at the point of bayonet their watches, rings, and such articles.

U. S. Units Allowed To Stay in Canada

OTTAWA, July 13 (AP) — An Order - in - Council providing authority for the stationing of units of the United States' armed forces in Canada was published yesterday in the Canada Gazette.

The order, dated June 26, says that "with the consent of the Canadian Government, the Government of the United States of America has 'stationed and will station' units of its armed forces in Canada and it is necessary, as an interim measure, to make immediate provision therefor."

As a result, the provisions of the foreign forces order, 1941, were made applicable to forces of the United States.

Presumably stationing of United States Army Engineers in the northwest in connection with construction of the highway to Alaska brought the matter to a head but under the order stationing of American units anywhere in the Dominion is permissible.

Main Offensive of Axis Centers Upon Black Sea

Major Yale was a military observer with General Allenby in the Middle East during the World War. He is at present a Professor of History at the University of New Hampshire.

By William Yale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At this time it can be said with a reasonable degree of certainty that the Nazis and Fascists are committed irrevocably to an offensive in the Near and Middle East with very definite objectives. The capture of Sevastopol, the offensive north and south of Kharkov toward the Don, the Afrika Korps' offensive against Egypt are all a part of a strategic plan aimed to secure full control of the Black Sea of the eastern Mediterranean and to obtain possession of the Caucasus, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.

The battles in Southern Russia and in North Africa are after all nothing but flanking movements, and as such are preliminaries to the main offensive, the preparations for which, as many things indicate, have been actively pursued by the Nazis since the fall of Crete in 1941.

The Nazis were willing to pay heavily in manpower and equipment for the capture of Sevastopol—preparing the way for an attack, by sea and air, upon the Caucasus. Now they are pushing strenuously in the eastern Ukraine in the direction of the Don to clear their left flank for a land attack upon the Caucasus.

It is questionable whether the Germans can conquer the Caucasus by an attack by air and water across the Black Sea. But it is certain that the Nazi offensive against the Caucasus has started. However, even this offensive is in the nature of a preliminary attack to turn the central position of the United Nations, in Syria, the Iraq, and Iran.

Syrian Force Reduced

It is doubtful whether the Nazis expected so rapid an advance against the British along the western frontier of Egypt. It is reasonable to think that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's attack had as its primary objective, not the conquest of Egypt but the weakening of the British center in Palestine and Syria. This it has accomplished because the British have been forced to withdraw men and equipment from the ninth army in Syria.

Nevertheless Rommel's rapid advance has placed his forces in a precarious position from which they may not be able to extricate themselves without making large drafts upon those Axis forces which have been allocated for a frontal attack upon the British center in Syria. In fact, strange as it may seem, the recent victories of Rommel may prove to be the ultimate advantage of the British by upsetting the timetable of the main German offensive against Syria and the Iraq.

As yet the Nazis have not dared to force the hand of Turkey, but successful flanking movements in Russia and in Egypt are beginning to make it possible for Germany to increase the pressure on the Turks. The recent account of Italian destroyers being hauled overland by trucks to the Danube in order to reach the Black Sea is evidence of the tenaciousness with which the Turks cling to their neutral refusal to open the Dardanelles to belligerent traffic. Nevertheless, the Axis is in a position to attack the great cities of western Turkey, notably Istanbul and Smyrna. This air power is a mighty weapon held over the heads of the Turks by the Nazis.

Pressure for Dardanelles

Should the positions of the Russians in the Ukraine and the British in Egypt further deteriorate, the Turks may, under German pressure, consent to open the Dardanelles and to the use of Cilicia in the modern confines of Adana in southeast Anatolia and of the Hatay in northern Syria by the Germans as bases for an attack upon the British in Syria and the Iraq.

The attitude of the Arab populations of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and the Iraq is a weak spot in British defensive armor in the Near East. The Arabs are in the war area, but they are not in the war. German and Italian fascist propaganda has for a long time been ecouraging the dissatisfactions among the Egyptians and Arabs. And recent dispatches speak of Nazi leaflets dropped from German planes over Arab cities.

The irony of the situation lies in the fact that while the Egyptians and Arabs contemplate with some degree of satisfaction Nazi victories when these are far distant from their homelands, their sympathy for the Axis diminishes perceptibly with the approaching menace of Nazi invasion.

Arabs and the British

The nearer the Nazis approach the Arab lands the closer will become the co-operation between the Arabs and the British. This is happening in India and there are indications that it is happening in Egypt and the Arab lands of Western Asia.

However discouraging the news may be during the next few weeks, it would be well to keep in mind the Nazis are taking a last desperate chance to win the war before the full force of the United States can be brought effectively into the battle.

The Nazis still have in their hands a mighty force they can and must hurl against the United Nations. As long as this force remains in existence, the war cannot end. Only by the defeat and destruction of the Nazi military power can victory be attained. By launching their offensive in the Near East the Nazis are making it possible for the United Nations to come to grips with them this year.

Furthermore, as the Axis forces become more deeply engaged in the Near and Middle East the more vulnerable Germany becomes to attack in western or more probably northern Europe. The distance from the fiords of Norway to the Don and the Nile is great indeed. It may not be too great to be bridged by the United Nations, but it may be too vast to be negotiated by the Germans.

Fair Play Proposed For German People If Reich 'Behaves'

LONDON (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury declared July 12 that the war settlement must give the average German the feeling that as long as Germany behaves there is open "to him as full a chance of good-humored life as to anybody else."

In a message read at a mass meeting organized by the Free German League of Culture, the Archbishop said the "crimes of Germany must be punished."

"The decision of the Allied governments to bring to justice those proved guilty of these abominations is the primary aim," he said. "The settlement must be in a political and military sense very severe but it must also be such as gives to the ordinary German citizen the sense that so long as his state behaves itself there is open to him as full a chance of good-humored life as to anybody else."

Germans Training Huge Glider Corps

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—An estimate that between 12,000 and 18,000 glider and parachute troops are trained yearly by the Germans was made today by the War Department in a report on Nazi air-borne war operations.

These are in addition to glider pilots and to air-borne infantry, which are troops simply assigned for air transportation.

From the attention devoted to this phase of air training, the War Department said, it was evident the Nazi High Command considers gliders a vital part of aerial invasion tactics.

Now Is Time to Prepare Peace, Hoover Says, or We'll Lose It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—The sole purpose of the United Nation's war effort is to achieve a durable peace where justice, freedom and security may obtain, and preparations for such a peace must begin now, according to former President Hoover.

Mr. Hoover and Hugh Gibson, formerly Ambassador to Belgium, co-authors of the newly-published book, "The Problems of Lasting Peace," spoke on the "Wake Up, America" forum radiocast by Station WJZ and the Blue Network last night. Mr. Hoover spoke from San Francisco and Mr. Gibson, who also appealed for wartime study of peace arrangements, was heard from New York.

"We were told in the last war, 'Destroy the Kaiser first and discuss peace afterward,'" Mr. Hoover recalled. "We went to the Peace Conference in 1919 animated by the loftiest and most disinterested ideals, but we were totally unprepared for the gigantic actualities that had to be met at the peace table. In result, we secured neither freedom nor prosperity nor justice nor peace.

"Today, again, we have just such high aims expressed in the Atlantic Charter, but these aims bear about the same relations to the problems of actual peace as the Declaration of Independence bore to the Constitution.

Must Know What We Want

"Now other nations will take part in the peace-making, but whatever the fortunes of war may be or whatever the modifying views of our associates in war may be, Americans should have formulated the kind of peace that they want. They must make up their minds before the war ends; otherwise others will make the peace and not us."

Americans are agreed that a satisfactory and lasting peace can only be founded upon victory, Mr. Hoover held.

"Any compromise will destroy many essentials to durable peace," he continued. "We must set our minds to a larger pattern than ever before and that pattern is that lasting peace can come only if in this next peace making we shall for the first time in history take account realistically of the underlying dynamic forces in civilization that create war or make peace.

"These forces are ideologies, beliefs like religion or Liberalism, or Communism or Fascism; economic pressures, nationalism, imperialism, militarism, the complexes of fear and hate and revenge, and, finally, the will to peace itself.

"Making peace consists of two parts—first, to settle these dynamic forces so that they will work for peace and not for war, and, second, on this foundation to build a superstructure of international cooperation to preserve peace.

Neglect Cost Other Peace

"It was the neglect to lay these foundations that defeated the Treaty of Versailles, and it has been the neglect of them that has defeated the other great peace-making treaties."

Mr. Hoover recommended "an instant provisional peace agreement" after the war rather than an armistice agreement, holding the latter was a "period of demoralization and degeneration where the economic clock of the world stops, awaiting the proclamation of peace." With a half century of assured peace, the great development of scientific invention would in itself largely solve the problem of want and unemployment, he declared.

Mr. Gibson held that the United Nations should reduce their peace aims to precise terms and reach agreement on how the peace making was to be handled during the conflict.

"This is to a large extent an ideological war, with a broad range of ideologies engaged," he declared. "The United States, Great Britain and other democracies are fighting for the maintenance of the liberal ideology.

Best Hope of Lasting Peace

"Among other things, ours is a fundamentally peaceful ideology. It seems to us that this in itself offers the lesson that the best hope of lasting peace lies in the spread of representative government.

"We should require the adoption of the forms of representative government by the defeated nations as a means of keeping the war-making power out of the hands of individuals, only too often abnormal individuals.

"When we come to economic pressure, experience shows us that there must be a thorough overhauling of a large number of problems. There must be a drastic clearance of trade barriers. There must be equal treatment in this field for all nations and all groups of international trade.

"The only way this can be achieved is through the maintenance of free enterprise regulated to prevent abuse. Any attempt to carry on international trade by government will be an obstacle to peace rather than a contribution to it."

Japan's Air Bases Ready for Drive

By a Staff Artist

Semicircle of Bases Held by Japanese

Broken line shows approximately the semicircle of bases, established by the Japanese from the Aleutians to the Andamans in the Indian Ocean, behind which they are said to be making full preparations for an advance, either against Russia in the north, or against India in the west.

Continued from Page 1

stage of their offensive in conjunction with the general Axis global strategy.

As long as Japan itself and the wide-flung supply lines feeding its newly conquered empire are safe from immediate attack, Tokyo is at liberty to fling its strength against Russia, India, or both.

Large Seizures Planned

The present campaign in South China is complementary to the seizure of the Aleutians, New Guinea, Timor, and the Andamans. It is aimed at wiping out the danger of aerial attack on Japan and on the supply lines from Chinese airfields in Chekiang and Fukien Provinces.

When this China move is completed, then Japan will feel its inner core fully protected and will be at liberty to strike north or west.

As Japanese strategy has revealed itself over the past seven months, it appears that a full-scale attack on Australia was never intended at the present moment.

There can be no other reason for the Japanese failure to take full advantage of the capture of Rabaul with a swift and powerful invasion of Port Moresby, in New Guinea, New Caledonia, or both. They were a logical preliminary to an attack on the Australian mainland.

Air Bases First

Tokyo did not make this move because it was not interested in expending its resources against the vast body of Australia. Its main motive was the acquisition of air bases.

It was more profitable, by threatening Australia, to draw the seasoned Australian troops back from the Middle East, to encourage accumulation of men and materials from America, and consume in doing so valuable shipping, all of which were thus withdrawn from other theaters.

Australia was in fact to be used as the mousetrap of the South Pacific.

The Coral Sea battle was a movement to release the spring that held the trap door open. If the Japanese had succeeded there, th sea lanes from America would have been seriously threatened, and quantities of men, planes and other supplies would have been immunized for as long as the Japanese wished to keep them.

Halted in Coral Sea

The defeat of the Japanese in that sea engagement was a serious blow to their long-term plans.

It introduced time as a deciding factor. It meant that sooner or later Australia would become a menace and have to be dealt with. It cut down Japan's latitude of action. But it didn't disrupt its general strategy.

The threat of the Nazis and the Japanese joining hands through India and Siberia is no longer an idle dream. The first steps in this direction are already underway.

Japan's swift conquest of the Netherlands Indies' and Southwest Pacific islands, the attack on Midway and occupation of the Aleutian Islands were timed to accompany German blows in Libya and Russia.

Control of Vast Spaces

The Japanese are gambling on the fact that the war in the Southwest Pacific is an aerial war in which they so far hold most of the trump cards.

They have the bases which control vast spaces of the Pacific Ocean. They have spent the past few months in strengthening them. The only reply of the United Nations has been to hammer away at them wherever they come within land bases' bomber range.

The Japanese believe that it will be months before the Allies are equipped with the sufficient and right kind of air strength to make a serious attempt to break through the steel ring that protects Japan's vital arteries. By that time they calculate they will be free to turn all their forces against any Pacific attack.

How far these calculations will be proved correct by events is the main problem in the Pacific war. Time is now Japan's ally. It is wallowing in the pleasures of a stalemate.

If the present position is allowed to continue for months then what few advantages Australia now possesses as a base for offensive action will have disappeared.

A bold policy involving risk, if need be, is essential if the Axis plans are to be upset. Accumulation over a period of months of a powerful striking force won't be of much avail if the most favorable opportunity for action has been allowed to slip by.

Noble, Jones Are Convicted Of Sedition

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (AP)—Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones, leading figures in the so-called Friends of Progress Organization, were convicted of sedition charges July 11 by a Federal court jury.

The verdict climaxed a lengthy trial highlighted by a mass of testimony accusing the two—Noble, professed admirer of Hitler, and Jones, an isolationist—of repeated statements ridiculing President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and other high Allied officials and United Nations war objectives.

Federal Judge Ralph E. Jenney said he would sentence the two July 20. They are liable to fines of $10,000 each, 20 years' imprisonment, or both.

The defendants contended they merely exercised the right of free speech.

In his instructions to the jury, however, Judge Jenney asserted: "Freedom of expression is not a freedom to do wrong with impunity and it does not imply the right to frustrate or defeat the discharge of governmental duties during wartime, upon the performance of which the actual freedom of all of us may possibly depend."

Noble, main target of the Government prosecution, was accused of having tried "in his small way to throw a monkey wrench into the military effort" of the United States. He boasted to interviewers that he had studied the country's sedition laws. He claimed, as did Jones, that he had not exceeded constitutional bounds guaranteed under the free-speech clause.

Alabama Students Operate Real Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAMER, Ala.—After Ramer's only bank quit business, students in the Montgomery County High School decided to operate a bank as a useful school and community affair. And so they have for the past two years. Receipts for the second year just closed were $8,156.21.

The bank, operated by the students under direction of Miss Louise Kelly, head of the Mathematical Departments, performs the usual functions of a bank such as accepting deposits, making loans, and cashing checks. At the end of each day receipts on hand are dispatched by money order to Alabama National Bank of Montgomery. Checks on the bank are accepted readily as cash by Ramer merchants.

The bank is equipped with a vault donated by the bank which closed. During the past year 199 student loans were made, all of which were paid.

Soldiers Overseas To Get Hard Candy

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 13 (AP)—American soldiers overseas will receive hard, stick candy as part of their rations. The confection will come in seven flavors, peppermint predominating.

Contracts for 2,500,000 pounds of "very fine" quality candy were let last week by the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot, Col. Henry B. Barry, Commanding Officer, announced.

All of the candy will be of the sanded type with a coating of fine granulated sugar to prevent adhering of pieces in warm climates.

Allied and Axis Envoys Mingle at Saydam Rites

ANKARA, Turkey, July 11 (AP)—United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, with other United Nations diplomats and Axis ambassadors, walked through the streets of Ankara yesterday in the funeral procession for former Prime Minister Refik Saydam. Both Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini sent wreaths.

Philadelphia Museum Shows Beauvais Tapestries Group

By Dorothy Grafly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — With the opening of 12 new galleries devoted to Oriental Art, and the display for the first time in its entirety of the Museum's fine collection of Beauvais tapestries, the Philadelphia Museum of Arts has deepened its hold upon the arts of Occident and Orient alike.

A recent acquisition is the gift of the Whitney family, New York, of four Beauvais tapestries depicting scenes from Homer's Iliad. These tapestries, which the family bought at the recent sale of the effects of the late Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, founder of the Whitney Museum of American Art, are said to be valued at $100,000. They are the only Iliad set commissioned by the French Crown (Louis XV). Woven in 1761 from designs by the painter Deshayes, son-in-law of the famous Boucher, they depict "The Anger of Achilles," "The Reproaches of Hector," "Minerva," and "Hercules."

The Museum's proudest possession, however, in the Beauvais tapestry field, is the huge "Fete Italiennes," said to be the largest single piece ever turned out by the factory. Executed in 1736 from cartoons by François Boucher, it celebrated that artist's initial association with the tapestry works.

Commissioned by the Prince de Subise, it was sold in Paris at auction in 1929 for $125,000. For some reason its importance had escaped the watchful eye of French art officialdom which, belatedly, declared the piece a national monument and demanded its immediate return under threat of imprisonment. A change of ministry, however, rendered the order inoperative, and the tapestry, really four subjects in one, was given to the Philadelphia Museum by Mrs. T. Horace Harding.

Also included in the exhibition are a set of four fine tapestries, "Psyche," from cartoons by Boucher, 1741; "Le Répas" from the "Tenture Chinoise" series, 743 (executed in 1754 or 1756) by Dumont after Boucher sketches, and four tapestries, also from the "Tenture Chinoise" set loaned by estate of Edward T. Stotesbury.

"Le Répas," with the royal arms of France and Navarre, from one of two sets executed for the Crown (Louis XV), is the gift of Mrs. William Fahnestock, while the "Psyche" series is from the bequest of Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice.

The dozen new galleries, devoted to arts of the Near East, bring the Oriental wing of the Museum to 20 galleries, and include many recent discoveries and acquisitions.

With Iran and Iraq looming large in the news of today, the Museum's new installations are pertinent, among them being rich Iranian stuccoes dating back to the first century. Acquired through excavations at Rayy and Chal Tarkhan near Teheran, they include the remains of a palace with huge columns, Sasanian Dynasty, which fell before the Arab-Mohammedan conquest of the seventh century, and, from a palatial structure in the Government quarter near the Citadel of Rayy, revetments of the Islamic period.

One gallery is devoted to the Safavid period, or Persian renaissance of the 16th century. Here are tile mosaics of peacock blue from Isfahan, as well as Persian carpets; including the garden carpet from the Joseph Lees Williams Memorial Collection.

Adjoining is a vaulted palace room of the same period; while near a gallery of Turkish ceramics has been opened a suite of three galleries with Persian, Anatolian, and Hispano-Moresque carpets from the Williams Collections, among them the remarkable Spanish carpet of the first half of the 15th century with the arms of Admiral Fadrique Enriquez.

Bow-First Method Saves Many Days

TACOMA, Wash., July 13 (AP)—Shipbuilding on the assembly line idea took another forward step today when the Navy announced the big Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation was constructing in quantity one tanker and three fourths of a second tanker on the same launching way at the same time.

The ingenious building method also calls for the tankers, of a new secret type, to be launched bow first as compared with the usual method of having the ship slide down the ways stern first. The new unorthodox system was inaugurated to take advantage of all available space and to meet a hurry-up call for the needed ships.

The other one fourth of the second tanker, including the bow, is prefabricated; sections are assembled in other parts of the shipyard and then set in place on the ways for final assembly after the first tanker is launched.

As fast as one tanker is launched, the partly completed other tanker slides down the ways a little farther and its prefabricated bow is welded on, while in the space it vacated, work is started on three fourths of a third tanker.

Many days of work are saved by this method of launching the ship bow first because it gives workmen an opportunity to work on the sterns of two vessels at the same time in the same launching way. Far more work has to be done on the stern of the ship, where the propellers are, than on the bow.

Cowles Named Assistant To OWI Director Davis

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Gardner Cowles, Jr., was named Assistant Director of War Information yesterday by Elmer Davis, Director.

Mr. Cowles, President of the Des Moines Register and Tribune and of Look magazine and Vice-President of the Minneapolis Star Journal, will be in charge of all domestic operations of the Office of War Information. This branch will coordinate and disseminate war information in the United States through all channels of communication.

Keeping Farm Labor Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

How're you gonna keep 'em down on the farm at $90 a month when they can draw 90 cents an hour helping to build relocation centers for Japanese?

This is an oversimplification of a complex problem facing Arizona farmers. They are meeting it in various ways, one of which is to make partners out of hired men.

The drain of labor from the farm is in three directions: Selective service; defense factories, mostly in California but a few in Arizona; construction jobs with contractors at alien "centers," air bases and other military establishments of which Arizona already has 16 completed or under way.

Farm wages have risen in the past year from $2.50 to $4.50 for a 10-hour day. The hour wage for tractor drivers has shot from 35 to 75 cents. Permanent hands, such as milkers in dairies, commonly get $90 a month plus a fairly good house with water and electricity, family milk at five cents a quart, space for a garden, and other advantages.

But air-base work at 87½ or 90 cents an hour, with time and a half pay for all hours over 40, looks attractive to farm laborers regardless of those noncash perquisites. The demand for artisans is so keen that anybody who can drive a nail passes for a carpenter; if he can lift a trowel he is a concrete worker—to the disgust of skilled men in those trades. Anyone who can drive a tractor is welcomed at $1.25 an hour. Union initiation fees and dues are high, but the net wages are higher than anything farmers can pay.

Farmers who use about the same number of men the year around hope they can keep going, although some may have to curtail operations and change their methods to require less labor. But cotton growers, lettuce growers, melon growers, and others who have periods of peak demand for planting and harvesting labor—they are in a quandary. Through the Arizona Farm Bureau they are trying to bring 28,000 to 30,000 Mexicans across the border as soon as cotton is ready for picking.

Numerous semipartnership arrangements are being made, especially by dairymen, to anchor their men to the farm. A contract between John Nix, Salt River Valley dairyman, and his milker, Everett Parks, has served as a model. Mr. Parks draws the usual $90 a month plus house. Mr. Nix helped him to buy one cow, which was milked along with the Nix herd. Soon she was nearly paid out from milk sales and Mr. Nix helped Mr. Parks get credit to buy five more. For each cow Mr. Parks pays Mr. Nix so much a day for feed and use of equipment; the rest of the cream check belongs to him.

Lawrence Young has two hired men on his 160-acre dairy farm. One is Mr. Young's partner in a flock of chickens, the other in a herd of hogs. Both have received many offers of higher wages, but they feel it would be a mistake to desert their growing enterprises.

Ernest Douglas

Flag-Salute Verdict Reversed in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., July 13 (AP)—The Kansas Supreme Court unanimously held July 13 that school children who are members of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious sect, could refrain from saluting the flag without jeopardizing their rights to public education.

The Kansas Bill of Rights guarantees the conscientious exercise of religious beliefs, including the right to refuse to participate in the flag salute, the court found.

When the children of the sect members were sent home from school because of their insistence they could not salute the flag, the parents attempted to get a tutor, but school authorities refused to accept his credentials because he had no state teachers' certificate. The parents were convicted in lower courts of causing the truancy of their children, but the high tribunal reversed their convictions and ordered them freed.

Radio Phones Sought By Navy for Defense

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The Navy's Eastern Sea Frontier Command offered yesterday to buy certain types or radio telephones from individual owners or dealers for use aboard ships along the Atlantic Coast engaged in the war against sea raiders. The appeal said general requirements were for sets of standard make, range, 2,000-3,000 kilocycles, with output of 12 watts or better.

Owners of such equipment should mail full data from the nameplate of the set, specifying voltage required to operate, output in watts, and any other descriptive details to the Eastern Sea Frontier, 90 Church Street, New York City.

Germans Said to Have Plans to Operate Suez

CAIRO, July 13 (AP)—German technicians have a complete plan to take over and operate the Suez Canal which they had expected Marshal Erwin Rommel's desert troops to seize before the end of June, reliable informants said July 12.

Germans Solve Fish Oil in Desert Wells

CAIRO, Egypt, July 13 (AP)—The Germans did not take long to solve the riddle of fish oil in desert wells.

Rather than destroy wells in their withdrawal, since they could be quickly dug again, the British poured in fish oil to make unpalatable the few water spots in the desert.

But the British found on regaining territory in the El Alamein sector that the Germans had quickly re-established the wells with a special apparatus for extracting the fish oil.

'Bundles for America' Gets 'Rubber' Check

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., July 13 (AP)—A real "Bundle for America"—a 240-pound bale of rubber—floated ashore here July 11.

It was discovered in the surf by Mrs. Marion Merhige of Hollywood. City police and soldiers hauled it in for her. When customs officials gave her a check for $41 for the rubber, Mrs. Merhige turned the money over to "Bundles for America."

Pastor Who Prayed Against Track Now Requests President to Seize It

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., July 13 (AP)—A minister who once prayed for "divine intervention" to prevent completion of the new $2,000,000 Camden, N. J., race track asked President Roosevelt last night to seize the track and keep it from opening.

The Rev. Carl McIntire, in a letter to the Chief Executive, asserted that Work Projects Administration laborers fabricated and installed nine outbuildings for the park several days after the War Production Board's June 6 deadline on amusement center construction.

The clergyman, pastor of Collingswood Bible Presbyterian Church asked Mr. Roosevelt to turn the park over to the Army or Navy as a training base.

"Taxpayers' money helped build this abominable track," he wrote.

The track is scheduled to open a 48-day meeting Saturday with some of the nation's top-flight horses entered. The Garden State Racing Association, operator, has forecast an opening-day attendance of 50,000, despite gasoline rationing and wartime restrictions on added public transportation.

The Rev. Mr. McIntire produced photographs which, he said, showed WPA workers fabricating small buildings, transporting them from near-by Glassboro, and installing them. He said they were to be used for lavatories and showers.

Early last month, while 700 workers labored from dawn to dusk to finish the track before the WPB deadline, the pastor led his congregation in praying that "this race against the Government shall fail."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WNEW, 1810kc, July 13, Aug. 3, 10, 30, Sept. 6, 20.
10:45 a. m.—WBUT, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.12mc (19.8mc), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 2, Sept. 6.
7:30 p. m.—WBUT, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.12mc (19.8mc), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBUW, 620kc, on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1490kc, on July 19, Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 2, 16.
New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on July 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1440kc, on July 19, Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.
Virginia—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WRVA, 1140kc, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23.

Central States

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 19, Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, July 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 6, 20.
San Francisco — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1350kc, Aug. 2, Sept. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 1150kc, on July 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6070kc; July 19, Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc, on July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

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BUMPUS

Weight of U. S. Armed Forces Increases in South Pacific

Continued from Page 1

ited to Communications Minister Chang Kai-negu, that airplanes are now bringing into China traffic equal to that formerly carried on the Burma Road.

It is held that either Minister Chang had been misquoted or that his statement had been made for home consumption, since it is revealed on the best authority that aerial traffic into China is still far short of compensating for the loss of the Burma Road.

It is no secret, however, that this new arial supply route is being expanded rapidly and that a small quantity of desperately needed war goods of limited weight and size are now reaching the troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by this means. These planes are not, however, able to handle the large number of field pieces, tanks and trucks which China needs by the thousands and whose shortage has always placed the Chinese at a distinct disadvantage in battle.

Transport Planes Converted

Some of the planes operating from India into China are known to be former American domestic airline transports taken over by the Government. These planes have had the seats knocked out and have been supplied with cargo hooks and are said to serve their purpose fairly well, although markedly inferior to the new cargo-carriers now being turned out by Curtiss-Wright and Douglas. Curtiss-Wright is now in fairly good production on its new 25-ton C-46 or Commando and it is thought probably that some of this type will soon be turning up over Southwestern China.

Minister Chang made his air transportation statement at a memorial meeting of the Kuomintang, the Government political party.

Informed Chinese sources here, while expressing the wish that the Minister's statement was correct, declared that it would be dangerous and incorrect to let people in the United States get the idea that China's supply problems had been solved or were on the verge of being so.

With the arrival of American troops on New Guinea, the United States in seen as starting on fulfillment of the pledges of President Roosevelt and Gen. Douglas MacArthur that America would drive back to the Philippines and on to Japan.

Mountain Barrier

Moving north from the United Nations stronghold of Australia, the Americans are now facing the Japanese across the high mountain barrier which bisects the eastern portion of this immense and strategically important island. The Americans are located at Port Moresby on the southern portion of the island, while the main Japanese bases are at Salamaua and Lae on the northern shore. It is approximately 150 air miles from Port Moresby to Salamaua, although it is probably several times that distance by passable land routes and many times by sea.

The War Department disclosed that the latest American contingent known to be stationed at Port Moresby is composed of Negroes. So far as is known, most of the Negroes sent to the Southwestern Pacific have been members of the Engineer Corps and it assumed that those in New Guinea are part of this group. These colored troops have played a very important part in the construction of the hundreds of depots, airports and communication systems which have been built in Australia during the past six months.

For this reason, it is believed that the presence of the colored troopers at Port Moresby signifies that that spot is being prepared not only for defensive but also for offensive action against the enemy. United Nations airpower over New Guinea has given evidence for sometime of being equal if not greater than that of the Japanese, and new bases should be a material help.

In addition to the Negro soldiers, American pilots are known to be operating from Port Moresby. American troops are also in force on the island of New Caledonia, which is under Free French control. It is interesting to note that the Coral Sea, where Japan suffered a major naval defeat this spring, is bounded on three sides by New Guinea, Australia and New Caledonia. The presence of Americans in all three places is evidence of the increasing concentration of United States power in that part of the world.

Planes to Replace Ships In Battle of the Atlantic?

Continued from Page 1

cumbersome machinery would have to be sent in to form component sections for assembly in delivery areas.

But the United Nations are going to have a very large number of planes from which specialized carrier types could be developed, and the lessons of the Ferry-Commany operating between North America and Britain emphasize the safety and reliability of heavy aircraft.

A Clear Record

Of the many thousands of planes sent across the Atlantic not a single one has been lost by enemy action, and the loss for any cause whatever is away below 1 per cent of the total flown.

Anyway it is declared there is a great field for ingenuity to meet the special needs of the shipping situation reminiscent of 1917 when the Allies had merely German submarines and surface vessels to contend with.

Today an equally serious menace comes from aircraft teaming up with submarines as was emphasized by the rough handling given to the convoy on the Murmansk route last week when the Germans claimed to have destroyed more than 30 vessels.

Must Take Big Chances

Perpetual daylight in that region at this time of year and for the next month or five weeks means that convoys have to take big chances to effect deliveries to Russia, and avoiding the circle of possible attack by shore-based aircraft may add 500 miles or more to the sea journey.

The Germans have decided tactical advantage in operating from and north of the Norwegian fjords. Surface warships have ready refuges from deep coastal waters and can easily avoid being brought to battle by the British and American capital ships in the open sea while holding constant menace over the supply lanes.

'Tribute to Heroism' In Russo-Dutch Pact

LONDON, July 13 (ONA)—The resumption of diplomatic relations between Holland and Russia, announced here July 10, was regarded in Dutch circles here as both a tribute to the Russian people's heroism and sacrifices in the war against Germany and a demonstration against the Nazi attempt to colonize 3,000,000 Dutchmen in German-occupied Russia.

Radiocasting news of the action to Holland, Prime Minister P. S. Gerbrandy said it was taken at a time when "the Russian people, with grim determination, had turned on the common enemy. The fortunes of war move equally for both peoples and history will pass a common verdict on those who fought the common battle."

German Spearhead Aiming For Stalingrad on Volga

Continued from Page 1

sweeping down the Don Valley between the Don and the Donets.

Both these operations are of sufficient strength to carry unquestioned threats to Rostov, the North Caucasus and Middle Volga regions.

The lower end of the German drive across the Don Valley, which has pushed the Russians from Lisichansk, presented a menace of growing proportions. There Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's forces were in a new line of defense which could not be less than 125 miles north of Rostov and 225 miles west of Stalingrad.

Germans Within 200 Miles of Stalingrad

In the middle sector, the German operation which drove the Red Army from Kantehirovka, 145 miles south of Voronezh, to the Boguchar area put the invader about 200 miles west of the Volga at Stalingrad.

Should the offensive in the central sector carry to Boguchar and the Don just beyond, it was obvious the Red Army also would be faced with the task of stopping a two-directional drive upon Stalingrad itself.

In some quarters here, it was held that such a strategic situation already existed.

In still a third drive, north of Voronezh, the Germans were battering at unyielding Soviet defenders of that communication centers's approaches. In this sector, the Germans were reported battling to expand their positions on the east bank of the Don.

The Germans were achieving their successes at a tremendous cost in men and equipment in this all-out smash at the Caucasus, front-line accounts said.

The Russians were giving up every foot of ground grudgingly strewing land mines before advancing Germans and taking a tremendous toll of German lives and machines, Russian dispatches said.

Boguchar is about 50 miles farther eastward than Rostov, the southern anchor of the Red Army line and the previous high-water mark of Nazi penetration. The Germans were pushed out of Rostov last year after taking it in their 1941 offensive.

Third German Prong Drives Back Russians

The third prong of the Nazi drive pushed the Russians out of Lisichansk, about 55 miles south of Kantemirovka, and forced them to take up new positions, presumably on the eastern banks of the Donets River, which curves about the town and then flows southeastward to the Don.

In the fighting near Boguchar, a large group of German troops managed to penetrate the Russian defenses for a considerable depth, but a Soviet communiqué said the group had been "wiped out."

The war bulletin described the fighting around Boguchar as a "heavy defensive engagement against advancing enemy forces."

The Germans have a long course to pursue before they can hope to cut off the Russians' land approaches to the Caucasus from the north, the Russians said. But the advance to Boguchar put them only 435 miles from Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga on the Caspian Sea. They already have cut the main Moscow-Rostov Railway at Rossosh and are camped on the Don River at several places.

At Voronezh, the Russians were reported holding doggedly and even counterattacking in some sectors against the tremendous weight of the reinforced German forces.

The Russians said violent fighting was in progress there, with the liberal use of land mines taking a heavy toll of German tanks. Some points changed hands several times, a Russian communiqué said. The destruction of the regimental headquarters of a tank unit in the Ninth German Tank Division was reported.

The new Russian lines at Boguchar likewise were under heavy attack, the communiqué reporting that 15 German tanks were burned in several spasms of fighting. Nine hundred German officers and men were reported killed.

Despatches from Front Paint Graphic Picture

Thousands of German troops fell under the guns of stubborn Russian defenders Sunday and 76 tanks and scores of airplanes were destroyed, official Soviet reports said. Front-line dispatches painted an almost incredible picture of exploding tanks, struggling masses of men, bitter hand-to-hand fighting and constant bursting of shells and bombs along the 200-mile line.

Despite the bitter resistance, the Army newspaper Red Star warned the people that "in some places the situation is critical."

The Moscow News reiterated the Russian appeal for a second front and expressed bewilderment that such a front had not been established in the time since the British-Russian mutual - assistance treaty was signed, May 26.

"Hitler's back is his weakest spot—he should be struck there with all the might at our disposal," the paper said.

Maj. Gen. Mikhail Gromov, who flew from Moscow to California with the transports, British sources said.

Associated Press

Topography of Egyptian Battlefront

Physical features of the desert lands over which the Battle of Egypt and the Suez Canal is being fought. The present battlefront is located in the area around El Alamein, easternmost point of the Axis drive from Libya.

British and United States bombers also pounded Axis communication lines over the week end, blasted at truck concentrations, and raided the supply ports of Tobruk and Bengasi.

Raid on Danzig:

Nazi U-Boat Base Hit Hard by British

The new potency of Britain's air campaign to drive the U-boat from the seas by smashing Germany's replacements before it can get them into the water is the story behind the Royal Air Force's sensational daylight raid on Danzig Saturday.

That neither daylight, distance, nor foul weather deterred squadrons of British bombers from sweeping low over Germany on a 1,750-mile round trip in daylight showed that the Nazis are exposed now to mighty air assault anywhere and at any time.

The test of the Danzig raid is comparison with the daylight air attack on the German submarine plant at Augsburg last April. Only 12 planes made that stab, only about half as far from home as the former Free City, and only five returned.

The attack on Danzig cost but three planes and unofficial indications that this was less than 5 per cent of the attacking force meant that at least 60 bombers made it.

On this longest and riskiest daylight operation by the RAF so far, the British sent their Lancasters—great, four-motored bombers which are the newest and highly secret bomb carriers in their air ueet.

Other bombers at the same time raided another U-boat base, Flensburg, on the German-Danish border 400 miles nearer England than Danzig.

To get to Danzig, British bombers had to buck thunderstorms, treacherous winds, and icing for hours over Germany's defense-studded home precincts.

This daylight sweep was far smaller than the 1,000-plane raids on Bremen, Cologne, and Essen but, like them, it added a new problem to Germany's worries about air defense.

Flying no further than to Danzig, RAF planes could reach almost any city in Germany, strike into Poland almost to Warsaw, into Italy almost to Rome and hit targets in Western Slovakia, Hungary, or Yugoslavia.

By its stroke, the RAF expunged Danzig from Germany's list of "safe" cities. The Germans had been making the most of its U-boat building facilities but now neither it nor other remote industrial centers are beyond the RAF's long arm. Danzig had been hit only once before, on the night of Nov. 10, 1940.

Meanwhile, the RAF destroyed 10 Axis airplanes during raids on the island of Malta in the last 24 hours, a communiqué said.

Battle in Egypt:

British Repulse Drive by Rommel

British forces have repulsed all attempts of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis armies to drive them from positions they occupied 10 miles west of El Alamein over the week end, British headquarters announced today.

At the same time, British shock troops and artillery were reported harassing the enemy on the southern end of the front, just above the Qattara Depression, while in the center Axis forces were kept on the defensive by continued shelling.

Heavy dust storms interfered with aerial operations Sunday, but Allied fighters made protective sweeps over the lines and fighter bombers strafed enemy positions, a communiqué said.

It appeared that the hardened Australian troops, whose arrival in the battle zone has given the British Eighth Army a fresh lift, were tightening their grip on the newly won positions near Tel el Eisa.

Capture of the positions, announced by British headquarters Sunday, was accomplished in sharp fighting during which 2,000 Axis troops were taken prisoner and 18 enemy tanks were knocked out of action. Guns and trucks also were reported captured.

The British Radio, quoting its correspondents at the front, said a further advance was made by British forces and that 700 more prisoners were taken.

The operations carried out by the Australians were the chief developments announced over the week end and represented an advance of 10 miles on Marshal Rommel's left flank since dawn Friday, when the Battle of Egypt was renewed after a 10-day lull.

Some fighting was reported on the Central Front, where British mobile columns and artillery dealt with enemy tank forays, but there was little activity on the southern flank.

Infantry Takes Lead In Coastal Fighting

Dispatches from the front indicated that infantry had played a major part in the fighting along the coast, with mechanized forces in a supporting role. Australians were said to have carved out their gains at bayonet point.

There was no indication that tanks had been heavily engaged at any point on the front thus far in the renewed battle, and it appeared that both Marshal Rommel and Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck were conserving their armored strength for a crucial moment.

Both the Axis and Allied air forces were engaged heavily, however, and the British said there were signs of increasing enemy aerial activity—indicating, perhaps, that Marshal Rommel had obtained needed plane reinforcements.

Destruction of three Junkers transports—each capable of carrying 40 to 60 troops—brought to at least 15 the number of these planes reported shot down in two days. It appeared probable that some 600 Nazi troops had been destroyed five years ago, said in an interview, "We will be happy to learn of the start of major offensive operations in the air that our American and British friends are to conduct."

The Germans, apparently drawing on reserves of manpower, hold numerical superiority on the Kalinin Front northwest of Moscow, a communiqué said, but it added that despite heavy attacks "the Germans have been unable to break down the resistance of our troops and have lost some 600 killed and wounded."

Meanwhile Soviet war production and the construction of new munitions and iron and steel works are going on steadily behind the Ural Mountains — approximately 1,000 miles from the nearest fighting front—and in Siberia, Tass said.

The agency mentioned that 15 plant managements had been commended by the Peoples Commissariat of Building and Industry in the Urals, where the Russians were forced to shift their Ukrainian factories because of the German conquest.

One plant was built in 45 days instead of the normal construction time of a year and a half, Tass said, and added: "The productive growth of the builders is shown by the following fact—builders engaged in construction work in the Urals exceed their quota by a 45 per cent average."

Chinese Take Isle:

Japanese Rush Aid To Trapped Army

The Chinese said today their forces had recaptured Futuo Island near Foochow, a port in Fukien Province.

The Japanese seized the island Thursday and the Chinese took it back Saturday, a high command communiqué said.

Fighting still is in progress northwest of Wenchow, in Chekiang Province to the north, one of the few ports which has been in Chinese hands, the communiqué said.

The Japanese also claimed that they had occupied Wenchow.

In Kiangsi Province, northwest of Fukien, the communiqué said the Japanese were rushing air forces to rescue 30,000 troops trapped between the Kan and Fu River. This force had attempted a southward push toward Fukien Province.

Japanese based at Lifchwan in Kiangsi attempted a retreat westward but were hurled back, the Chinese said.

Until the Chinese recapture of Futuo Island, twin Japanese offensives were imperiling the two principal ports remaining in Chinese hands.

The threat to Wenchow resulted from a Japanese landing at Juian, across a peninsula 13 miles southwest of Wenchow, under the protective fire of 30 warships.

This put the port in a pincer between this force and another which was acknowledged to have captured Taingtien, 22 miles to the northwest, in a push southeastward from Lishui.

Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast that Wenchow, which it called "an important secret Chinese supply base," had been captured.

As to events in Futuo Island, Chinese said it was not yet possible to foretell what operations were impending in Fukien, which lies opposite Formosa, an important Japanese island troop center and training ground.

Both Foochow and Wenchow were added to the Chinese ports specified by the Japanese as under blockade in June, 1939.

Foochow was occupied by the Japanese in May, 1941, but they later withdrew. Another apparent attempt on the port occurred last May when the Japanese landed on Chuanshih Island, east of Foochow. This force, reputed by Chinese to have been 25,000 strong, was reported, however, to have been driven back to its ships after suffering severe losses.

Invasion Plan:

Canadians Practice Attack Maneuvers

The greatest sea-borne, air-supported attack maneuvers ever staged under the British flag—all clearly labeled invasion—have been completed by Canadian forces in Britain.

For the first time lieutenants and sergeants from the United States Expeditionary force in Northern Ireland went with the Dominion fighters in their weeks of practice assaults on the English Coast.

A huge armada of the British Navy put to sea several times with the Canadian force, staging in staggering dimensions dress rehearsals of the kind of work it would have to do in an invasion of the Lowlands, France, or Norway.

U-Boats Claim 18:

Cargo Vessels Sunk In American Waters

German U-boats have sunk 18 more merchant ships totaling 116,000 tons in the Atlantic and American coastal waters, the German Radio said.

The total of ships sunk since July 1—by German U-boats operating in the Atlantic, Arctic, and Mediterranean—was announced as 34 vessels of 225,900 tons.

The announcement said: "German U-boats sank in the Atlantic and American coastal waters 18 merchant ships totaling 116,000 tons.

"In addition, a 7,000-ton ship received torpedo hits and was seberely damaged and three transport sailing vessels have been sunk by naval artillery.

"Since July 1, therefore, German U-boats in the Atlantic, Arctic, and Mediterranean have sunk 34 ships totaling 225,900 tons and enemy supply has suffered heavy new blows."

The reported sinking of a Dominican schooner and of a small Panamanian merchantman occurred in the Caribbean, that of the sailing craft Carmen being reported from Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, as having taken place Sunday, and the Panamanian being announced by the Navy as a recent torpedo victim.

Twenty-four survivors of the Panamanian ship said their gun crew fired one shell at the undersea attacker, but missed when the U-boat crash-dived. Surfacing when the merchantman went down, the sub commander ordered the wounded seaman treated by a German physician, returned him to a lifeboat and called out "good luck" as he cruised away.

Twenty-two other craft were announced last week as having been sunk, the victims being 6 American vessels, 6 British, 3 Norwegian, 1 Cuban, 1 Dutch, 1 Latvian, 1 Belgian, 1 Honduran, 1 Greek and 1 Allied but otherwise unidentified ship.

Tuskegee Report Shows Lynchings Drop 75 P. C.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 13 (AP)—Only one lynching occurred in the United States in the first half of 1942, compared with four in the similar 1941 period, Tuskegee Institute's Department of Records and Research reported July 11.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute President, said in releasing the report that the 1942 lynching victim was a Negro, and that it occurred in Scott County, Missouri.

War Revives Belgian Congo Rich in Oil, Tin and Rubber

Continued from Page 1

and gold to be had, the Belgians, in the years before the war, let their rubber industry lapse. In the early days, when the colony was the personal property of King Leopold, rubber was one of the first products exploited. The Belgians never bothered to develop plantations, but simply sent the natives to tap the rich juice out of the jungle regions.

When later extensive mineral deposits were discovered, rubber was almost forgotten. Now, with Malaya and the East Indies in Japanese hands, thousands of new acres are being planted and the natives are being sent once more into the jungles.

Not only are the Belgians working 20 hours out of every 24 to develop their metal industries, but they have had to adapt other concerns to the exigencies of war. Along with many innocent Americans, I arrived here lugging a suitcase full of soap, unaware that I was coming to the home of palm oil, basic ingredient of this product. For years palm oil has been one of the Congo's chief sources of income.

Today you can still buy all the soap you want in Leopoldville, but the oil is being diverted more and more to war purposes. A large part goes into the manufacture of explosives. On the theory that it is better to be grimy than hungry, the British use a great deal of it for food. Since palm oil must be treated differently when it goes into margarine than when it is destined for industrial products, the Belgians have had to instruct the native workers in new methods. No longer are they allowed to let the raw product lie along the road until half rotted before it reaches the factories.

Make Much War Material

Cut off from Europe when France collapsed, the Congo was faced with a complete lack of many of the things it used to import from the Continent. By ingenuity and hard work, the Belgians have managed to create many of them here. There is a factory at Leopoldville, for instance, which used to turn out only boats. Now it's making bodies for military trucks, bases for machine guns, and tools like hoes and axes.

"Some of these parts are put together with old bits of metal and pieces of string," says the editor of the Leopoldville daily, Courier d'Afrique. "Yet it is fortunate for us that our workers are the old-fashioned kind one finds in Europe.

"They were not trained on mass production lines as in your country, where one man works on only one part of, say, a car. They were taught to make autos from the ground up. Slower, perhaps, than your American system, but very helpful when it comes to contriving machinery out of odds and ends.

"Thus they have been able to turn out spare parts for our cotton mills, the only ones in Africa. We make uniforms not only for ourselves, but also for the Free French and even the British."

Focal Point for Oil

When you drop in at the straw thatched Leopoldville Golf Club toward sundown, every fourth man you meet is the representative of an oil company. Though oil is one of the few products not found in the Congo, the colony has for years been a distributing center for petrol from America. Its pipe line from the Port of Matadi to Leopoldville was the first in Equatorial Africa.

Today the colony ships oil to all the Free French in their colony across the Congo and as far east as the Sudan. Like most Congo freight, the big drums are carried up the Congo in the impressive Belgian river fleet.

Since the war, Congo transportation has been augmented by new roads cut through the jungles and wasteland of the great African bush.

It is evidence of the way the Belgians go about things that the British General Staff has pronounced these roads the best in Equatorial Africa.

American Clipper Arrives

One afternoon last November a great crowd gathered expectantly on the banks of the Congo at Leopoldville. They gazed expectantly up at the leaden equatorial sky. Suddenly they burst into shouts of "Vive l'Amerique! Vive Roosevelt!" Out of the haze swooped a great seaplane and landed almost without a splash on the quiet waters of Stanley Pool.

Thus was inaugurated the new Pan American service to Leopoldville, which, connected by air lines to the Cape, Khartoum, and Cairo, is a natural terminus. Today everybody from airport engineers to Madame Chiang Kai-shek passes through Leopoldville.

Here in "Leo" you can buy all the canned food you want, and the local department store offers practically everything from badminton sets to shirts. British officers stationed here are better supplied with foods than they would be in London.

Yet old timers will tell you that life here isn't what it used to be. Before the war you could find breast of guinea hen and such delicacies on Leopoldville dinner tables. Today these have disappeared, but Belgians grieve because they can still pick and choose from a more than adequate food supply while many of those at home are starving. The British blockade prevents their sending great stores to Belgium, but they would like to get it relaxed sufficiently to be able to mail at least small packages of cocoa and other local products to their hungry relatives at home.

U. S. Nets 14 Saboteur Aids Who Helped Men After Landing

Continued from Page 1

fendant in the military trial, Herbert Haupt, who was in Kerling's group.

Meanwhile the military trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs who landed from U-boats wa sresumed on schedule today for its fifth session with a member of the defense counsel reporting that he had no idea how long it would continue. Some persons close to the prosecution counsel expressed the view that the secret hearing might be concluded in the next three or four days.

There was no evidence from outside the walled-up corridor on the fifth floor of the Justice Department Building as to who might be appearing before the Commission of seven generals, although it was known that a federal agent resumed the stand first for conclusion of cross examination begun during the protracted session Saturday.

The only persons seen in the hall were members of the prosecution and defense staffs, heavily laden as usual with brief cases, folders and bundles of documents. Some messengers from the FBI wheeled in a load of papers on a small cart.

Newsmen were admitted Saturday to the courtroom for the first time to view the scene while the taking of testimony was suspended. They saw a chamber about 23 by 110 feet, the major part of the proceedings occupying less than half of the length.

The seven generals composing the Trial Commission, appearing sometimes amused, sometimes a bit annoyed during the observation, sat in a row behind a plain bench on a low platform. Before each was a double fountain pen set and there were several vacuum-type water bottles and glasses.

The backdrop for the decorated military judges was a huge green curtain which covered a motion picture screen used in the training of FBI agents. Behind the Commission president was an American flag, flanked by two brilliant tall colonial candlesticks.

The witness stand was at the Commission's left, a simple arm chair on a small platform. Occupying it at the time was an FBI agent.

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Two, Victoria Villas

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco
With pictures by Margaret Platt

Part One

Victoria Villas was a row of four small houses. Mrs. Perkins' house was the second one, and you could tell it at once from the other three because it had a white plaster lion in the front yard. The lion had been meant to sit on somebody's gate post, but one of his front paws was broken, so Mrs. Perkins' husband, who worked in the stone-mason's yard, had brought him home and now he sat in Mrs. Perkins' front garden with a little border of pansies all around him, looking very genteel.

A strange thing happened to Nanny from the very first day they went to stay in Mrs. Perkins' lodgings. She stopped being just Nanny and became Miss Gatehead instead. Chris and Emmy had never known Nanny's last name. They never even thought of her as having a last name at all. She was just Nanny. But Victoria Villas changed all that.

Mrs. Perkins would hover round the breakfast table with her little black account book that she put everything down in.

"How about a nice bit of stewed steak for dinner, Miss Gatehead, M-m, or some nice lamb chops?"

Everything that Mrs. Perkins suggested was always "nice."

"Lamb chops," said Nanny, "and some greens and new potatoes. And I think a small roly-poly pudding after, if you can manage it."

What Mrs. Perkins could manage depended very much upon whether her kitchen oven was "drawing" properly or not. On days when her oven didn't draw, nothing could be baked. But roly-poly puddings were boiled, so that would be no trouble. Mrs. Perkins could manage it quite well.

Mrs. Perkins Was Genteel

Mrs. Perkins never did things; she always "managed" them. She managed an extra chair in the bedroom and cans of hot water to fill the round tin bathtub at night. She managed all the meals they ate and the clean towels they used up, and she put everything down with a stubby pencil in her little account book, and at the end of the week Nanny would go over the long rows of pounds and shillings and pence, her mouth pursed up, adding it up all over again before she paid her.

Mrs. Perkins had been a dressmaker, and was very, very genteel. But she would call Chris and Emmy "dearie," and they didn't like her from the first morning, because she told Nanny that it wasn't wise to go paddling until you got quite used to the sea air. But Nanny, as Miss Gatehead, was not taking any advice from landladies, however long they had lived by the sea. She said firmly, "We'll see about that when we get to the beach," thus putting Mrs. Perkins straightway into her right place.

Every morning Chris and Emmy fidgetted, wild to be off, while Nanny and Mrs. Perkins talked about dinner and what Mrs. Perkins could manage. It was horrid to stand there, with the sun shining outdoors, waiting for the moment when Nanny would pick up the plaid rug and brown holland bag with crewel work poppies on it that held beach towels and her crochet, and they could start out.

Long wooden breakwaters divided the beach, running far out into the water. Between them, beyond the first little strip of loose shingle, the sands lay wet and shimmering, stretched out to meet that flat blue shimmering sea.

Nanny found a comfortable place to sit, with her back against the breakwater, spread out the plaid rug and settled down. Chris and Emmy's drawers were rolled up as far as they would go, their skirts tucked high and pinned with safety pins, their shoes and socks taken off and stood neatly side by side. "Not thrown down just anyhow, if you please, with all the damp sand getting into them. That's better. And don't you get wading out too far, Miss Chris, not till you know what the water's like."

Every morning the beach was different. Every morning there was something new to find, tiny shells or striped pebbles or bits of green bottle-glass worn smooth by the sea; sometimes a washed-up starfish. The wet sand wrinkled when you stuck a spade in it, and if you stood long in one place your feet sank down and the water welled up in little pools all around them.

On the Breakwater

Up where Nanny sat, the breakwater was dry and sunbleached, but further down it began to get damp and slippery, covered with green transparent seaweed like moss. Water trickled through the cracks between the timbers. The further you went the taller and wetter it grew, until presently the wooden wall stretched high above your head; masses of dark strong-smelling seaweed hung down over the green, there were barnacles clinging to the wood and bunches of tiny blue mussel shells and sometimes, if the tide was very low, a sea anemone looking like a lump of deep red jelly. When you went quite close to the seaweed you could hear a funny sound like someone breathing—sh-sh. At the foot of each tall post was a little pool with seaweed growing in it and under the seaweed you could find crabs or a baby shrimp, transparent like glass, scuttling backwards.

When the tide was low Chris spent long entranced hours pottering round the breakwater, poking into the pools and peering under the seaweed. But Emmy didn't like it so much. She didn't like the seaweedy smell and the tall dripping wall, that looked so much higher to her than it did to Chris. When she looked up at the huge beams and the black hanging seaweed it made her think of that first evening when the sea had sounded so close and so big in the darkness.

Not even Nanny, who understood so much, understood all the queer things that Emmy didn't like. She could see why a little girl might not like strange dogs or loud noises, but these things were not the things that Emmy minded. The things she did mind she could never explain to anyone.

So Emmy dug her sand castles and carried seawater to and fro in her red bucket contentedly, right on the open beach where the sun beat down and she could see all around her, and was perfectly happy.

(To be concluded next Monday.)

Every morning there was something new on the beach

Roly Poly's Adventure Party

"I do wish we could have an adventure," observed Roly Poly, the baby elephant.

He and his two little friends, Rubadub, the baby hippopotamus, and little Rhino, were playing down by the river which flowed through the great African forest where Roly Poly lived with his mother.

"Well, let's go and call for Oswald and Cuffy and then we could all seek adventure together," suggested baby Rhino eagerly.

"All right," agreed Roly Poly. "And what about Mimosa Giraffe and Panzee?"

"No, we can't take them," objected Rubadub. "Panzee can't walk far and Mimosa is too gentle and dreamy to like adventure."

Just as they were all gathered ready to start a voice above their heads cried, "Where are you going?" And looking up they saw Panzee, the baby chimpanzee, peering at them from the branch of a great tree.

"We are going to seek adventure," Roly Poly replied.

"Then I'll come with you," said Panzee.

"No, you can't come, because we are going a long, long way, and you can't walk far," replied Rubadub.

"No need to walk when I can ride," retorted Panzee dropping neatly on to Oswald's back.

They had gone some distance when the little lion, who was a good way in front, suddenly disappeared.

Search for Cuffy

"Where has Cuffy gone?" cried Roly Poly, standing still and gazing fixedly ahead.

They all went slowly forward and suddenly came to the edge of a large rocky pit. The rocks forming its four sides were just like stone walls.

They drew up in a line and peered over the edge. And there below was poor little Cuffy, running frantically round in circles, sobbing.

"Ring a ring o' roses," chanted Oswald, shooting his long neck down into the pit, at which Cuffy gave a cry.

"Now what's the matter?" asked the Ostrich.

"I thought you were a snake," Cuffy replied, "your neck looked just like one."

"Nonsense!" retorted Oswald huffily. "Snakes don't have beaks."

"However did you get down there?" Roly Poly enquired.

"I fell down. I was running very fast and I ran right out into the air. Then there was a bump and I found myself down here."

"I'll soon get you out again," said Oswald cheerfully, making a grab at Cuffy's tail. But the little lion backed away.

"I don't like your beak, it looks too hard and sharp, and you mustn't pull my tail," he said, sitting down well out of reach.

"Let me try," said Panzee. "I can climb down on your neck, Oswald, then I can hang on by my tail and lift him up."

"All right," agreed the Ostrich, obligingly, stretching out his neck. The little monkey was soon down in the pit with Cuffy.

Oswald Pulls

"Now come along," she coaxed, leading the little lion nearer. She then twisted her tail round the Ostrich's neck and putting her little arms round Cuffy's fat body, told Oswald to pull them up.

"Heave ho!" cried the Ostrich, abruptly swinging his burden first to the right and then to the left, which unfortunately made the little monkey lose her grip on Cuffy.

"Why, what are you all doing?" asked a gentle voice, and Mimosa, the baby Giraffe, came quietly up behind them.

"Cuffy has fallen down this pit and we can't reach him," Rhino explained.

"Let me see what I can do," said the Giraffe, going to the edge. Then, stretching her long neck down the rock, she gripped Cuffy by the scruff of his chubby neck and lifted him out of the pit.

"Oh, I am glad you came!" cried Roly Poly. "We were very unkind to leave you out of our adventure party."

"It was my fault," said Rubadub, "I thought you were too gentle for adventure, but I was wrong."

"She picked me up by my scruff, just like Mother," cried Cuffy, "Not by my tail," he added, glaring at Oswald.

Fish That Are Not Fish

A Walk on the Beach—2

By Else Bostelmann
Illustrated by the Author

Near the shore, softly bobbing up and down, sailed a huge umbrella-like jellyfish. Ruffled strings hung down from its center and floated in the water beneath it.

"It's a nice place here," a little baby fish said to a few others that were swimming carefully around these dangling strings. All the fish took great care not to touch those strings.

"Mind you," one of the bigger fish informed the baby fish, "it's a good place if you know how and why. The 'how' is to know not to touch these strings the least bit. If you do, one of them will curl around you and pull you up into the jellyfish's big mouth. And the 'why' is to know that you are safe from other creatures here under the big roof of the jellyfish."

"Yes," another small fish hastened to explain. "Here we are hidden from sea birds who fly above and from large fish that swim below. It's a fine and useful fish—this jellyfish."

A Puzzling "Fish"

"Jellyfish?" another astonished little fish said.

"He isn't a fish! He hasn't any fins! No gills! He hasn't any backbone! He lives in the water, but he isn't a true fish as we are."

As the jellyfish sailed along, the little fishes went with him. The sun was bright, and the shallow water clear.

"I thought all the creatures living in the sea were fish, just as we are," the smallest fish remarked.

A huge jellyfish sailed by

"So they are called," answered another. "Right below us, you see this bright star? He is a Starfish. He has gills with which to breathe, but no fins to float around as we do. And he hasn't any backbone either, as you and I have, to keep us straight and firm."

Beneath them a Crawfish had just tried to climb out of a rock crevice. He almost looked like a baby Lobster, small and greenish. Only his claws were much smaller than the Lobster's. He had something the Starfish had not, he had a beautiful, fanlike tail, which he stretched out when he swam, and he had gills, too, to breathe—but no backbone either.

A Jellyfish Company

And now, the whole jellyfish company swam above a place that swarmed with crabs, small and big ones. The crabs had pincers and claws, and shields and gills, but no fins—and no backbone either.

These crabs, together with those creatures who had all around them a house of shell—such as Clams, Oysters and Scallops—all these are called by one general name—Shellfish. But none of them has any of the organs that would make them really fishes.

"It is we who are real fish," exclaimed one of the little fishes in the jellyfish's company.

"We, who have tails, and gills, and fins and backbones! Hurrah! for the real fish."

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for the story of another "Walk on the Beach.")

Sudden Shower

The wind hangs clouds high in the sky,
Like sheets, upon a peak, to dry.
He flags them, swings them round about,
And turns their linings inside out.
But when he tips them upside down
They spill some raindrops on the town.

GRACE SATER

Make An Airplane Whirligig

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—10

By Ray J. Marran
Illustrated by the Author

Four tiny airplanes, suspended by thread swings from the cross-arms of a rubber powered whirligig, will soar through the air in a wide circle like racing aircraft, just as you see them in the picture.

The whirligig is very easy to make and will provide lots of fun for you and your friends. It consists of a simple upright frame, which houses the rubber band motor, four cross-arms and a rubber winding device. The parts of the frame are very simple; the diagram shows clearly their shape and size.

Cement the upright frame securely to a heavy base block to prevent it from toppling. The cross-arms are cemented together through the middle with half-lapped joints as shown in the detail sketch. One end of the rubber band is attached securely to the base with a hook and screw-eye. The opposite end of the rubber is attached to the winding assembly shown in the sketch. The winding assembly is merely a wire, hooked on one end, while the straight end of the wire is inserted through a hard wood pivot plug, through a washer, through the center of the cross-arms and then bent to form an L shaped winding handle. The rubber band is quickly attached on the hooks as shown.

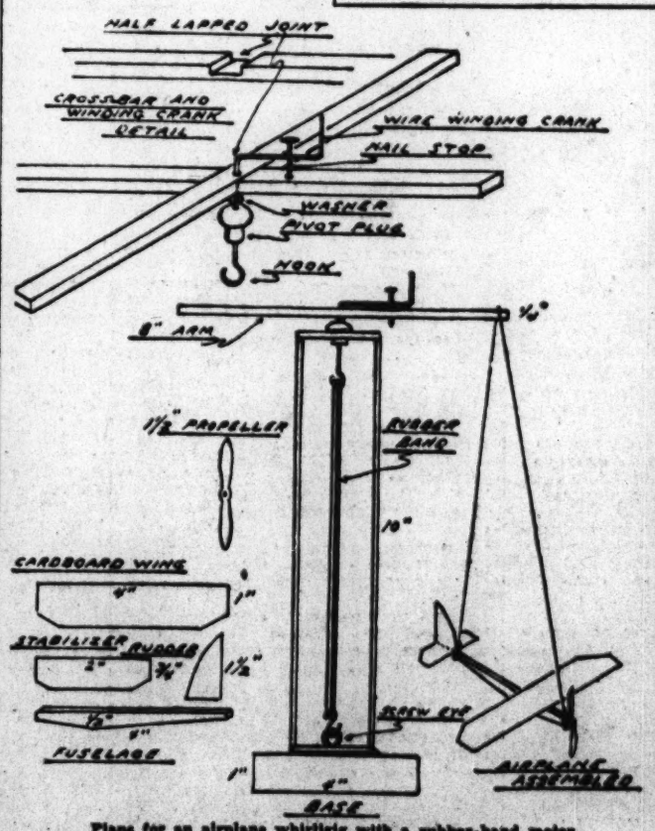
To make the airplanes, cement a wing, stabilizer and rudder, cut from cardboard, as shown in the diagram, to a fuselage whittled from soft wood. Cut the airplane parts to the sizes indicated in the sketch and assemble the parts illustrated.

Suspend an airplane from each arm of the cross-bars with a swing made from thread. Be sure the airplanes are level and that each plane faces the same direction.

Wind the rubber band motor (about 50 turns) with the crank, by holding the cross-arms with one hand and winding the crank with the other hand. To prevent the crank from unwinding, lock it over the top of a cross-arm with a nail inserted in the cross-arm for what is known as a "stop."

When the rubber band is wound, lock the crank handle securely as suggested, then release the cross-arms. The power in the rubber will cause the cross-arms to revolve. The cross-arms, in revolving, pull the airplanes that are attached to the thread through the air in a wide circle at first; as the rubber loses power, the airplanes gradually soar slowly in a smaller circle around the base of the whirligig frame.

(Watch the page For Children on Monday after next for another toy you can make yourself.)



Plans for an airplane whirligig with a rubber-band motor

Ethelred Eel Is Late Again

"Ethelred Eel, Ethelred Eel!" called his brothers and sisters. "We're all waiting!"

Ethelred was like a certain king of England of the same name, and he never could be ready for anything in time. One spring when thousands of them came up from the sea he kept them all waiting, and now when they were wanting to go back to the sea again, Ethelred wasn't ready.

"Why hurry?" he called from his mud bath at the bottom of a pool left by the river. "I'm very happy here."

When he had thrown mud all over himself many times, Ethelred Eel felt cleaner, and said, "Well, I suppose I'd better go." And he wriggled out of the mud and swam about looking for his eel friends.

Where Are His Playmates?

"They've gone," croaked an old toad severely. "Said it would teach you a lesson if you had to follow them alone."

"Oh, did they? Well, I won't. I'll stay in the river and be a little boy eel all my life!" cried Ethelred.

But when he got over his crossness, he said wisely, "After all, it's silly never to go adventuring. I'll start tomorrow morning, and see if I can catch the others up."

And for once Ethelred Eel really did get up early, finished his breakfast when it was hardly light, and then said goodby to his pool friends, and set off on his journey to the sea.

At first the river was small and rushing, twisting about here and gurgling round there. Then it got bigger and slower, as if it didn't specially want to reach anywhere. But at last it said to Ethelred, "This is as far as I go. Goodby!" and swirled off into the sea.

Alone in the Ocean

Ethelred looked round him, and felt a very small eel in a very big ocean.

Then, one day, a steamer named the Lady Gwendoline came hurrying up, and he thought, "Now, if she'd take me I should see much more of the ocean world, and perhaps find my family."

So he slipped his tail end into a tiny round space among her timbers and was about to ask the Lady Gwendoline if he might voyage with her when she said, "Thank you, oh, thank you! That's most kind!"

For a day and a half he rushed through the sea in the Lady Gwendoline, and met more creatures and plants, and looked for more mermaids. Then suddenly he saw a company of eels, thousands and thousands of them, and quite forgetting to say, "Thank you," to the Lady Gwendoline, he swam out of his little space and was hurrying toward them when to his surprise the steamer called, "Please, please don't go or I may sink!"

It sounded silly, but she didn't seem to be teasing, so Ethelred Eel asked, "Good gracious, why?"

"Didn't you know that you were in a hole where a rivet has come out, and were stopping me from leaking?" asked the Lady Gwendoline.

Ethelred Hurries Off

"I'd no idea," answered Ethelred. "In that case I'll come back."

But he didn't have to stay in the hole long, because the men on the ship noticed that something was wrong, and put a new rivet in, saying how strange it was that an eel should have stopped a leak.

"Well, that's all right now," thought Ethelred, as he slipped into the ocean once more.

Then he hurried after the eel company, feeling quite sure that his brothers and sisters would be among them, and that they would say, "Late again, Ethelred!"

M. F. M.

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The Home Forum

The "Arabia Deserta"

SOME ENLIGHTENED THEORIST—perhaps Sir Donald Tovey—has remarked that one should not install one's self in the sonata form like a rat in a Dutch cheese. But that is exactly how one should tackle the "Arabia Deserta" of C. M. Doughty. One should enter into it almost literally; only then is it likely to give up its world of secrets.

Doughty's book on Arabia is, in a certain sense, the only great epic in English since "Paradise Lost"; but, unlike Milton, Doughty, the Victorian (actually so un-Victorian!), provides his reader with all that is necessary to understand his work. There are no learned references to Lucretius and Aristotle. It is about Beduins and camels—most of all about the desert and the terrifying sun and wind. Out of the most unpromising material in the world, Doughty has created prose that is constantly shifting into poetry.

* * *

Partly its greatness is due to its strange, quiet simplicity. There are many kinds of simplicity, but the most fascinating is that which makes strange the familiar. Poetry abounds in this quality—one thinks at once of Yeats'

"Suddenly I saw the cold and rook-delighting Heaven
That seemed as though ice burned and was but the more ice"

Such a quality is far more rare in prose; yet it is never absent for long from the "Arabia Deserta." In such a passage as this, it is present to a great degree:

"In these thick shadows, I have seen long whip-snakes, and spiders great as the palm and fingers of a man's hand—little dragon flies of several colours glanced in that teeming broken light. Over the clay pool, I saw all day a fluttering cloud of the small grey birds of the desert, which fly in to the water from the dry wilderness; and there are dun swallows, and blue roving rock-doves, birds which haunt about water holes in Arabia."

* * *

Wherever Doughty looked, he saw in blinding reality, and with painstaking labor bestowed on every detail, he wrote of what he saw, turning it very often into epic greatness. The most unlikely things become transfigured under his gaze. He never lacks interest in the specific—and many devices of versification are to be found in his prose. Rhyme is frequent, assonance, certainly alliteration, and grammatical inversion. In fact, he has a most engaging way of getting his sentences all wrong—hardly one of them would pass a grammarian. And when his publishers attempted to put things right, in their orthodox fashion, Doughty went carefully back over the thousand or more pages reinstating every comma, every dot, every unorthodox construction—and there they stayed. So soothing is the prese that, if it were not for this constant shifting, turning, inverting, and misplacing, it might lull the reader. Instead, the mind is forever being startled into the closest attention by passages like this:

"The summer's night at end, the sun stands up as a crown of hostile flames from that huge covert of the inhospitable sandstone bergs; the desert day dawns not little and little, but it is noon-tide in an hour. The sun entering as a tyrant upon the waste landscape, darts upon us a torment of fiery beams not to be remitted till the far off evening. No matins here of birds; not a rock partridge-cock, calling with blithesome chuckle over the extreme waterless desolation."

* * *

Doughty carried with him throughout all his long wanderings in Arabia the Bible, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Spenser, and the influence on him is obvious. But his originality is infinitely more striking than the alliteration derived from Anglo-Saxon verse.

Aside from the minuteness of his observation of things around him, the extraordinary somnolent beauty of his rhythms is his greatest strength. His prose is in certain respects like the music of Delius—cadent, but not decadent (as some critic has pointed out). It flows on endlessly, full of the quietest invention, and, once it has exerted its power over the reader, never tiresome. In speaking of Doughty's prose as "cadent," one thinks of cadence in the way it is defined by Spencer, as "—the commentary of the emotions upon the propositions of the intellect." And, oddly enough, this use of cadence is almost the only commentary of the emotions which Doughty is likely to make. Over and over again he is stoned, starved, betrayed, robbed, beaten; and he describes the facts with a detached Olympian calm—never an emotion, except that of the rhythms.

Doughty never tired describing the country, and each time he makes it more real, more subtle. He talks of rainbows: "There were the celestial arches of the sun's building, the peace in heaven after the battle of the elements in a desert-land of Arabia." He tells us that the tents of the nomads "leak to this fiery rain of sunny light," that the camels "wander dispersedly, seeking pastures in the midst of this hollow, fainting country." And then he turns to describe with exquisitely gentle imagination—frogs and snails!

The two huge volumes of the work are always yielding up new perfections. Perhaps it is an April shower which "shone about us like golden hairs in the sun," or it may be a flock of "great sea-fowl grazing before us upon their tall shanks in the wilderness," or, after an afternoon shower, "little birds, before unseen, flitted cheerfully chittering over the wet wilderness."

* * *

The greatness of the "Arabia Deserta" is not due to the adventures it recounts, although excitement abounds in it. Nor is it great simply because of its literary style, though that is unforgettable. It is great, first of all, because Doughty wrote of a barren, rainless country with so much love and understanding that he has created a world that is in a sense a Utopia—a Utopia of the imagination. It is not that everything is blissful in his Arabia, but that everything is transfigured.

EDMUND SCOTT

Plato Drew the Pattern

NO BOOK (except the Bible) has had so much influence upon us as *The Republic*. In a very real sense we are its creatures. "That book," said the Yankee farmer to Emerson, who had lent it to him, "has a great number of my idees." Socrates' words at the end of Book IX have come true. We are citizens of that state and live by its laws. "The greatest of the Greek inventions," said Werner Jaeger recently, "was man himself." He meant Western man of course. The Chinese had Confucius and Mencius to do for them what Plato did for us—gave them forever their picture of their true selves. . . .

Yet we may never have read a word of Plato. It is still true. Most of our serious thoughts have been echoes of his. Every successful student of Plato comes to feel that later literature is a whispering gallery. Plato's thought—miraculously mated with Christianity in the Third Century—still lights the eyes of every enthusiastic new discoverer of Truth. If this surprises you, read Emerson's *Representative Men*, should reading Plato himself seem too much.—From Introduction to "The Republic of Plato; a New Version Founded on Basic English," by I. A. RICHARDS. (New York: Norton.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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JESUS

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Young Summer

I saw young summer walking in the night.
Her dress was green, embroidered with new stars.
And, when she moved, they shed a glimmering light.
I saw young summer pause beside the pool
Where the night-winds were dark and sweet and cool.
She lifted up her face, gentle—moon-pale—
In that quiet place—
And in the silence suddenly spoke
The nightingale.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The Useful One-Act Play

THE ONE-ACT PLAY form offers itself to the dramatist as a simple means of perfecting his craftsmanship, and, what is more important, testing it before an audience. To obtain production for a four-act play is not easy; but if the one-act play is promising, the local Little Theater will afford the beginner the invaluable opportunity of discovering what his instincts are really worth. . . .

Lord Dunsany, with but a single full-length play to his credit, has achieved fame with a handful of one-act plays. Maeterlinck, for all the many works that have flowed from his pen, has never surpassed the impressive sweep of the three one-act plays that date from his early youth. Sir J. M. Barrie has enriched dramatic literature with "The Admirable Crichton," "What Every Woman Knows," and "Peter Pan." But "The Twelve Pound Look" and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals" need not blush by comparison. "Riders to the Sea," and not "The Playboy of the Western World," is likely to make J. M. Synge immortal.—From "The Craftsmanship of the One-Act Play," by PERCIVAL WILDE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE RELIEF OF A GREEK DANCER FROM THE THEATRE OF DIONYSUS IN ATHENS

IN 1862, this portrait in relief of a dancer was found in the Theatre of Dionysus in Athens. It was probably executed in the second or first century by a neo-Attic carver, and made to be mounted on a balustrade which separated the acting area from that occupied by the spectators.

The dancer is represented in static pose. She is graceful and carries her head with dignity. Her coiffure is exceptional and without comparison in the known repertoire of Hellenic sculpture. Since to the Greeks dancing meant a sequence of significant poses and a series of rhythmical designs, it lent itself to sculptural representation.

Greek sculptors sought to convey grace as it manifested itself in various poses of the human figure, draped or nude. We might say that the dance in this figure from the Theatre of Dionysus is expressed in the pattern of the drapery folds which envelop and reveal the form of this maiden simultaneously. The eye of the spectator participates in a sort of choreography as it follows the grooves of the folds which swirl, zigzag, fork, crisscross, loop, disappear, and reappear. The Greek carver had a peculiar genius for imparting an illusion of rhythmic motion. He achieved it through lineal variations, sharp and subtle contrasts, and the skillful manipulation of thrust and counterthrust in the scheme of design. The late Greek carvers, appreciative of Greek skill and sensibility, strove to imitate these characteristics evolved in the Golden Age.

DOROTHY ABLOW

"ΔΙΔΑΞΟΝ ΗΜΑΣ ΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΕΣΘΑΙ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἀληθὴς προσευχὴ σημαίνει διανοητικὴν ἐμμονὴν εἰς τὴν θείαν Ἀρχὴν ἢ τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν· τὴν ἐν τῇ συνειδήσει ἵδρυσιν τῆς ἑνότητος ἑνὸς μὲ τὸ πνευματικὸν καλόν· τὴν διάψευσιν τοῦ ἀνυπάρκτου καὶ δυσαρμονικοῦ, καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν μὲ τὴν Ἀλήθειαν. Ἡ προσευχὴ δὲν εἶναι ἁπλῶς παθητικὴ συναίνεσις πρὸς τὸ καλόν, ἀλλ' ἐνεργητικὴ ἀντίστασις ἐναντίον τῆς πίστεως εἰς τὸ κακὸν ὡς πραγματικόν.

Εἰς Λουκᾶν (11:1) ἀναγιγνώσκομεν, "Εἶπέ τις τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ πρὸς αὐτόν, Κύριε, δίδαξον ἡμᾶς προσεύχεσθαι," καὶ τότε ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἔδωκεν εἰς αὐτοὺς τὴν προσευχὴν ἥτις γνωρίζεται ὡς ἡ Κυριακὴ Προσευχή. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, γράφει εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιόν της, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 16), "'Ο Κύριος ἡμῶν εἶπεν, 'Οὕτως οὖν προσεύχεσθε ὑμεῖς,' καὶ κατόπιν ἔδωκε τὴν προσευχὴν ἐκείνην ἥτις καλύπτει πάσας τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας ἀνάγκας." Καὶ προσθέτει, "Μόνον καθὼς ὑψούμεθα ὑπεράνω πάσης τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθητικότητος καὶ ἁμαρτίας, δυνάμεθα νὰ φθάσωμεν τὴν οὐρανογέννητον βλέψιν καὶ πνευματικὴν συναίσθησιν, ἥτις ἐμφαίνεται εἰς τὴν Κυριακὴν Προσευχὴν καὶ ἥτις θεραπεύει τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς στιγμιαίως." Καὶ κατόπιν δίδει τὴν πνευματικὴν της ἑρμηνείαν τῆς προσευχῆς ταύτης.

Τὸ νὰ συνταυτίζῃ τις τὸν ἑαυτόν του πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν, εἶναι ἀληθὴς προσευχή. Ἡ τοιαύτη προσευχὴ φέρει τὰ ἀνθρώπινα ζητήματα ἐνὸς εἰς ἁρμονίαν μὲ τὸν θεῖον νόμον, ἕνα νόμον ὅστις εἶναι πάντοτε ἐνεργητικὸς καὶ ἀμερόληπτος. Ἕνας κάκος πνευματικῆς ἀληθείας ἔχει δύναμιν νὰ διασκορπίσῃ τὴν πίστιν εἰς τὴν ὑποθετικὴν πραγματικότητα τῆς πλάνης, καὶ συχνάκις θεραπεύει στιγμιαίως ἀσθένειαν καὶ ἁμαρτίαν. Ἐάν, ὅμως, εἷς θέλῃ νὰ ἐμποδίσῃ ἢ νὰ ἐξολοθρεύσῃ τελικῶς ὅλον τὸ κακόν, ἡ ἐξακολούθησις εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀνάπτυξιν εἶναι ἀναγκαία. Μὲ τοὺς λόγους τοῦ Παύλου (Θεσσαλονικεῖς Α', 5:17), ἡ ἀπαίτησις εἶναι ὅτι ὀφείλομεν νὰ προσευχώμεθα "ἀδιαλείπτως."

Μία μελετήτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἦτο μόνη ἕνα Σαββατόβραδον. Ἡ ἐπιθυμία διὰ συντροφιὰν καὶ διασκέδασιν ἦτο πολὺ ἐπίμονος, μέχρις ὅτου ἡ μελετήτρια ἐξύπνησε εἰς τὸ μέγα προνόμιον ποὺ ἦτο ἰδικόν της, δηλαδή, αὐτὸ τῆς προσευχῆς. Ἔστρεψεν ἀμέσως τὴν σκέψιν της ἀπὸ τὸν ἑαυτόν της εἰς τὴν θεώρησιν τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν. Ὅλον τὸ ἀπόγευμα ἐξωδεύθη εἰς ἥρεμον ἐπικοινωνίαν μὲ τὸν Ἕνα Νοῦν, τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν. Τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα ἦτο ὅτι μία ἀλγεινὴ σωματικὴ κατάστασις ποὺ εἶχε προξενήσῃ ἀνικανότητα νὰ περιπατῇ ἄνευ στενοχωρίας ἐξηφανίσθη, καὶ ἡ σκέψις αὐτῆς ἐξυψώθη καὶ ἱκανοποιήθη.

Ὅταν οἱ μαθηταὶ ἀπέτυχον νὰ θεραπεύσουν ἐν σεληνιαζομένῳ παιδίον ποῦ ἐφέρθη εἰς αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρός του, ἠρώτησαν τὸν Ἰησοῦν ποία ἦτο ἡ αἰτία τῆς ἀποτυχίας των. Ἡ ἀπάντησίς του ἦτο βραχεῖα καὶ ἐπίκαιρος. Ἀπήντησε (Ματθαῖος 17:20), "Διὰ τὴν ἀπιστίαν ὑμῶν" καὶ προσέθηκε (17:21), "Τοῦτο δὲ τὸ γένος οὐκ ἐκπορεύεται εἰ μὴ ἐν προσευχῇ καὶ νηστείᾳ." Ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ της, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" ('Η Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ Ἐπιστήμων, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα) σ. 222, Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐξηγεῖ τὴν δήλωσιν ταύτην τοῦ Κυρίου ὡς σημαίνουσαν "ἀποχὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ παραδεχώμεθα τὰς ἀξιώσεις τῶν αἰσθήσεων." 'Ο Ἰακὼβ τοῦ πάλαι ἐπαίσιε μὲ τὰς ἐσφαλμένας δοξασίας μέχρις ὅτου ἐξημέρωσεν, ὅτε ἡ ἀναγνώρισίς του τῆς πνευματικῆς δυνάμεως ἔθρυσε τὸν μεσμερισμὸν τῆς δοξασίας εἰς τὸν φόβον καὶ τὴν μοχθηρίαν, καὶ ἐπέφερεν τελείαν συμφιλίωσιν μεταξὺ αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ του Ἡσαῦ.

Ἡ εὐγνωμοσύνη καὶ ἡ ἀφίλαυτος ἀγάπη εἶναι ἀποτελεσματικαὶ προσευχαί. Ἡ ἀπάντησις εἰς τὴν δικαίαν προσευχὴν δὲν ἐλλείπει ποτέ, διότι ἡ ἀπάντησις ὑπάρχει ὡς πνευματικὸν γεγονὸς εἰς τὸν Νοῦν. 'Ο ἄνθρωπος, ὡς ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, γνωρίζει τὰ γεγονότα τῆς ἐπιστημονικῆς ὑπάρξεως. Συνεπῶς, εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα δὲν δύναται νὰ ὑπάρχῃ διάστημα ἢ πάροδος χρόνου μεταξὺ τῆς ἀναγνωρίσεως τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τῆς ἐκπληρώσεως αὐτῆς. Ἡ ἄμεσος ἀποτελεσματικότης τῆς προσευχῆς ἀπεδείχθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ εἰς ὅλα τὰ ἔργα του· εἰς τὴν τροφὴν ποῦ πεινῶντος πλήθους ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, ὅπου ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις εἶπεν ὅτι δὲν ὑπῆρχε τροφή· εἰς τὴν ἄνευ ἀρχαιορίας διαπέρασιν τῆς λίμνης μὲ τοὺς μαθητάς του· εἰς τὴν ἀφύπνισιν τῶν νεκρῶν εἰς τὴν τελείαν ἀνάκτησιν τῆς ὑγείας καὶ ἰσχύος, καὶ εἰς πολλὰς ἄλλας περιπτώσεις. Εἶδε ἡμεῖς, οἱ ὀπαδοί του ἐν τῇ ἐποχῇ ταύτῃ, νὰ αἰτήσωμεν ταπεινῶς, "Δίδαξον ἡμᾶς προσεύχεσθαι."

Ἡ προσευχὴ δὲν χρειάζεται νὰ διατυπωθῇ εἰς λέξεις ἵνα φθάσῃ τὸ Θεῖον οὖς· χρειάζεται μόνον νὰ εἶναι μία ἀτελὴ στροφὴ ἀπὸ τὰς ἁμαρτωλὰς ἐπιθυμίας, ἀπὸ τὴν φιλαυτίαν καὶ πλεονεξίαν, πρὸς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν δι' ἁγνότητα, τιμιότητα, καὶ ἀγάπην, καὶ ὑπὲρ πᾶν ἄλλο, πρὸς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν διὰ πνευματικὴν ἀντίληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος. Εἰς τὰς παροιμίας (2:3-5) ὁ Σολομὼν συνεβούλευσε τὸν υἱόν του, "'Ἐὰν γὰρ τὴν σοφίαν ἐπικαλέσῃ, καὶ τῇ συνέσει δῷς φωνήν σου, καὶ ἐὰν ζητήσῃς αὐτὴν ὡς ἀργύριον, καὶ ὡς θησαυροὺς ἐξερευνήσῃς αὐτήν· τότε συνήσεις φόβον Κυρίου, καὶ ἐπίγνωσιν Θεοῦ εὑρήσεις."

Μὲ τὴν "ἐπίγνωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ" εἷς δύναται νὰ κατορθώσῃ μεγάλα εἰς τὴν κατανίκησιν τοῦ κακοῦ καθ' ὅλας του τὰς μορφάς, καὶ εἰς τὴν ἔκφρασιν περισσοτέρας ἁρμονίας ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ καὶ εἰς τὰ ἐμπορικὰ ζητήματα, καθὼς καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐκδήλωσιν ὑγείας καὶ ἰσχύος. Εἰς τὸ Ὑμνολόγιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀναγιγνώσκομεν ('Αριθ. 284):

"'Η προσευχὴ εἶναι ἡ ἁπλουστέρα μορφὴ
τοῦ λόγου
ποὺ τὰ χείλη τοῦ νηπίου δύνανται νὰ προφέρουν
Καὶ ὁ ἐξοχώτατος τῆς προσευχῆς τόνος
φθάνει
τὴν ἐν ὑψίστοις Μεγαλειότητα."

Προφορεῖα ἀφορῶσα τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Stairway

From the strings of earth to heaven
when notes of music rise,
they form the steps of a stairway
unended through the skies.

At the touch of the greatest master,
at the hands of the fiddling host,
the aisles in air are extended
from pillar and from post.

KEITH THOMAS

"Teach us to pray"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE PRAYER means adherence in thought to divine Principle or Mind; the establishment in consciousness of one's unity with spiritual good; the refutation of the unreal and discordant, and alliance with Truth. Prayer is not merely passive consent to good, but active resistance to the belief in evil as real.

In Luke (11:1) we read, "One of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray," and Jesus then gave them the prayer known as the Lord's Prayer. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 16), "Our Master said, 'After this manner therefore pray ye,' and then he gave that prayer which covers all human needs." And she adds, "Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick." She then gives her spiritual interpretation of this prayer.

Identifying oneself with God, good, is true prayer. Such prayer brings one's human affairs into harmony with divine law, a law which is ever operative and impartial. A grain of spiritual truth has power to dispel belief in the supposed reality of error, and oftentimes instantly heals disease and sin. If, however, one would prevent or ultimately annihilate all evil, continuance in spiritual growth is necessary. The demand is, in the words of Paul (I Thessalonians 5:17), that we should "pray without ceasing."

One week end a student of Christian Science was alone. The longing for companionship and recreation was very insistent, until the student awakened to the great privilege that was hers, namely, that of prayer. She immediately turned her thought away from self to the contemplation of the kingdom of heaven. The entire afternoon was spent in quiet communion with the one Mind, divine Principle. The result was that a painful physical condition which had caused an incapacity to walk without discomfort disappeared, and her thought was uplifted and satisfied.

When the disciples failed to cure a lunatic boy brought to them by his father, they asked Jesus the cause of their failure. His answer was brief, but to the point. He replied (Matthew 17:20), "Because of your unbelief;" and he added (17:21), "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting." In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 222), Mrs. Eddy interprets this statement of the Master's as meaning the "refraining from admitting the claims of the senses." Jacob of old wrestled with erroneous beliefs until the breaking of the day, when his recognition of spiritual power broke the mesmerism of belief in fear and malice, and brought about a complete reconciliation between him and his brother Esau.

Gratitude and unselfed love are effectual prayers. The answer to righteous prayer is never lacking, for the answer exists as a spiritual fact in Mind. Man, as God's reflection, knows the facts of scientific being. Therefore there can be in reality no space or lapse of time between recognition of spiritual truth and its fulfillment. The immediate effectiveness of prayer was demonstrated by Christ Jesus in all his works: in the feeding of the hungry multitude in the wilderness, where material sense said there was no food; in crossing the lake with his disciples without delay; in raising the dead to the complete recovery of health and strength, and in numerous other instances. May we, his followers in this age, humbly ask, "Teach us to pray."

Prayer need not be formulated in words in order to reach the divine ear: it need only be a simple turning away from sinful desires, from selfishness and greed, to the desire for purity, honesty, and love, and above all else, to the desire for spiritual understanding of God, man, and the universe. In Proverbs (2:3-5) Solomon counseled his son, "If thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God."

With "the knowledge of God" one can attain great things in the mastering of evil in its many forms, and in the expression of more harmony in home and business affairs as well as in the manifestation of health and strength. In the Christian Science Hymnal we read (No. 284):

"Prayer is the simplest form of speech
That infant lips can try;
And prayer's sublimest strain doth reach
The Majesty on high."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Waiting for the Train: Country Station

The air is like a curtain, lightly hung,
On which are traced designs of summer sound.
Dry crickets sing; a chipmunk scurries in
A pile of ties hot in the noontime sun.
The two thin rails that look too weak to hold
Freight sent in noisy transit, faintly creak
As if an unseen weight were pressing them.
The telegraphic, dry, staccato code
Of orders for far train-men does not break
The calm wrapped like a sheet of cellophane
Around the bright square of the country town.
Across the tracks an aspen gently shakes
Its heart-shaped leaves as if it would cast off
Like drops of rain, too great a load of light.
The station agent's chair grates on the floor;
He saunters out upon black cinders that
Still crunch aloud their history of fire.
The train is late—a happy hour late,
For thought has been allowed to travel far
Upon the cleared track of this quiet time.

WADE VAN DORE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Hamstringing the Administrators ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

The present controversy between Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Congress reminds me of the casual comment of a Senator last week. Speaking in sorrow rather than anger, he said that he had noticed that reporters automatically took the side of an executive agency whenever it got into a dispute with Congress. Why reporters acted that way, he said, he couldn't for the life of him understand.

I do not feel that the charge is justified. But in the Henderson-Congress controversy Mr. Henderson certainly has had a "good press." Is it that newspapermen on the spot, and editorial writers back home, are really prejudiced? It is a serious charge. It might be well to review some of the facts at issue.

Mr. Henderson is trying to do something that has never been done before in America, keep down inflation in wartime. Of that there is no dispute. To carry out his program he has asked for an immense sum. The House cut it by more than half. The Senate committee restored about three-quarters of the House cut. When it goes to conference the probability is that the figure will be compromised and that Mr. Henderson will get around $100,000,000 instead of the $161,000,000 he sought.

Layman's Dilemma

Now there is little that a newspaperman can do or any layman for that matter, in estimating the comparative reasonableness of these sums. Many conscientious and careful Congressmen feel that Mr. Henderson is operating on too grandiose a scale and they may be right. They say he can substitute voluntary for paid workers in many instances. Mr. Henderson, on the other hand, offers certain comparative figures of enforcement costs based on Canadian and British experience, stresses the immensity of the task, and points to the enormous public savings if price control is successful, which certainly dwarf by comparison even the large enforcement funds that he seeks.

On this issue, at least, it is very hard to try to sit in judgment. But there are other important factors involved in the row that are hard to ignore in giving the whole picture. To cite one, there is the matter of political patronage.

In slashing Mr. Henderson's funds in the House many members gave the impression that they were doing it not from motives of economy but in retaliation for failure to get political plums. In fact, some members said so. Their views may not reflect the majority, of course, but they colored much of the debate that occurred.

Now the Senate committee has intervened. It has increased Mr. Henderson's proposed appropriation, but it has written all sorts of restrictions into the bill. These have brought an agonized yell of protest from the Price Administrator. He says he just can't run the thing under these circumstances. Provisions for general maximum price regulations, he says, might just as well be repealed.

What are some of the restrictions? Well, let us take the minor ones first. The Senate committee under Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee didn't like the recent price increase on gasoline in southeastern States so it ordered it canceled. It thought the ceilings on certain lumber prices in some southern areas too low, it ordered them increased.

In other words, under the McKellar restriction, Congress is to regulate prices rather than the Price Administrator. Such a move is vicious. It reduces the whole thing to the give-and-take level of a tariff. It invites log-rolling and sectional interest. The two particular items involved aren't particularly serious in themselves, but the precedent they set is dangerous.

The committee ordered that all of Mr. Henderson's workers who get $4,500 or over must have Senate confirmation. This is the formula usually followed in throwing jobs open to political patronage. No such restriction has been imposed on Office of Price Administration or War Production Board workers before. The present Act specifically requires that "no political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration" in picking OPA workers. The McKellar rider would change all that.

The foregoing amendments, however, are less important than two others the committee proposed. One forbids subsidies to hold down prices, like those used in Great Britain and Canada, and the other incorporates the American Farm Bureau's recommendation prohibiting Mr. Henderson from enforcing ceilings on products made in whole or part from farm commodities without the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary's approval is made contingent on determining whether or not the price reflects back to the farmer 110 per cent of parity for the farm product involved.

Powerful Amendments

These two amendments are vital. The first would repeal Government subsidies already given to keep down and equalize the price of sugar, of coal—in New York and New England—and of fertilizer; the second, to take a specific instance, would prevent fixing the price of a cake of soap until Secretary Claude R. Wickard had determined how this would relate to producers of mutton and lamb at the rate of 110 per cent of parity.

Mr. Henderson says he can't do his job with those restrictions. His funds are being cut and now these new difficulties are threatened. "I cannot believe that the Congress or the people want to see this done," he says.

Well, there the controversy is. The Price Administrator may be right or he may be wrong in his methods. It seems impossible for the uninformed layman to judge of these complicated details beyond a certain point. But Mr. Henderson is like a general fighting a battle. It is a truism that you can't run a battle from a debating society. So far as possible the President should pick the ablest men for these jobs and then they should be given a considerable degree of leeway, like Donald Nelson, under the scrutiny of the President and with the check of Congressional inquiry.

Lidice Lives On in Illinois

'Tyrants' madness' rapped by Willkie as hamlet is dedicated in honor of Czech village.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIDICE, Ill., July 13—Speaking at ceremonies dedicating this new village in memory of Lidice, Czechoslovakia, recently razed by the Nazis, Wendell L. Willkie told 55,000 persons yesterday:

"The memory of this little village of Bohemia, now resurrected by the people of a little village in Illinois, will fire us, now and until the battle is over, with the iron resolution that the madness of tyrants must perish from the earth."

President Roosevelt, in a message read at the dedication, said, this new Lidice—a Chicago suburb of about 100 homes——is "an everlasting reminder that the Nazi force could not destroy the love of human freedom or the courage to maintain it."

A shaft of granite, to be known as the "Light of Liberty," was also dedicated to the memory of the people of Lidice, Czechoslovakia. The ceremonies were radiocast throughout the United States and by short wave to Europe.

Mr. Willkie's address and the message from President Roosevelt follow:

Mr. Willkie's Address

Fellow citizens and all who love freedom everywhere:

Let me tell you a story. Ten miles west of Prague, in Czechoslovakia, there was a little village called Lidice, spelled L-I-D-I-C-E. It was a mining village, a mile off the main highway, with some lovely old inns, a blacksmith or two, a shoemaker, a wheelwright, a tailor. The village had been there for over 600 years.

Above the 90 roofs of the town rose the spire of St. Margaret's Church, built in 1736, the home of the faith of the community. This town was remote, peaceful, almost like a village in a fairy tale. But it was not a village in a fairy tale, for its people had tasted the bread and wine of freedom. In this village one of the main streets was named Wilson Street, after an American who had a vision and wanted to share it with the world. And the people of Lidice dreamed the same dream, saw the same vision.

But the Nazis came and with them misery and hardship. The altar of St. Margaret's Church was no longer open to the people as it had been for over two hundred years. Men had to watch their words, and in their actions they could no longer be free. But in their hearts, the hearts of the innkeeper and the tailor and the farmer and the miner and the priest, was the stubborn independence of their fathers.

Heydrich Is Shot

Not far from Lidice ran a winding road. On this road on May 27, six weeks ago, at 10:30 in the morning a motor car was passing carrying Hitler's governor of Czechoslovakia, Hangman Heydrich, for his cruelties the most hated man in all Europe. The car was held up by two unknown men. Bullets burrowed into the spine of Reinhard Heydrich. Two patriots disappeared, and one of them, it is said, is now safe in London.

I do not wish to speak of the reign of terror that thereupon swept over all Czechoslovakia. I wish to speak today only of Lidice, and I will give you only the facts. This is not my version of the facts. This is not a version of the facts issued by any of the United Nations as propaganda. These are the facts as officially attested by the German government. They are facts of which the Nazis are proud. They are facts they wish the world to know. They are facts they believe will frighten you and me and turn our hearts and knees to water and make us cry "Truce!"

For Heydrich the Hangman died in agony, as he had caused thousands of innocent people to die. No proof from that day to this has ever been adduced to show that any of the inhabitants of Lidice had anything to do with the assassination. But the Nazis made their own proof. They were afraid not to, for Heydrich was one of their great men. "One of the best Nazis," Hitler called him, and that, no doubt, is true.

Nazis' Vengeance

On June 10 an official German statement was issued, not for domestic consumption, but for the world to hear. I quote from it:

"It is officially announced that in the course of the search for the murderers of General Heydrich, it has been ascertained that the population of the village of Lidice supported and assisted the perpetrators who came into question. . . . Because the inhabitants, by their support of the perpetrators, have flagrantly violated the law, all men of the village have been shot. The women have been deported to a concentration camp and the children sent to appropriate centers of education. All buildings of the village were leveled to the ground and the name of the village was immediately abolished."

That is the official Nazi report.

They came in the night, men in boots and brown shirts, and they took from their homes the bewildered miners and farmers, the tailor and the priest, the boy of 17 and the old man of 70, more than 200 in all, and they shot them, because they could think of no other way to avenge the death of Heydrich. Fifty-six women they took also and killed, and proudly listed their names. The rest of the women they drove into what they called concentration camps; and these women the world will never see again.

They herded the pale, terror-stricken children into trucks and carried them off to correction schools where they would be taught that they must honor the murderers of their fathers and the brutalizers of their mothers. The 90 homes they burned to the ground, the Church of St. Margaret they stamped into the earth.

And the name of the little town of Lidice, through which ran the street called after a President of the United States, they rubbed out, they thought, from history.

"They Are Afraid"

Why did they do this deed, more terrible than anything that has happened since the Dark Ages; a deed not of passion, but of cold, premeditated, systematic murder and rapine? Why? They did it because they are afraid. They are afraid because the free spirit in men has refused to be conquered. Theirs is a system of force and terror, and Lidice is the terrible symbol of that system.

But it is not the only one. Of the 500,000 men, women and children who have been shot in Europe by the Nazis, at least 25,000 have perished in mass massacres. Poland, Norway, Belgium, Yugoslavia, all have their Lidices. But this one—a symbol of all—we have sworn to remember, if only because the Nazis themselves demand that we forget it. Once more they have misjudged the human spirit.

Because a hangman was killed, Lidice lives. Because a hangman was killed, Wilson Street must once again be part of a little Bohemian town. Because the lanterns of Lidice have been blacked out, a flame has been lit which can never be extinguished. Each of the wounds of those 200 men and 56 women is a mouth that cries out that other free men and free women must not suffer a like fate. Everywhere, but particularly in our own country, the wave of stubborn stern resolve rises.

Lidice lives. She lives again, 3,500 miles from Wilson Street and St. Margaret's Church, in this little village in Illinois.

I look about me here and I can see in the distance the black smoke of steel factories, swarming with American workers of all bloods and races. No contrast could be greated than the peaceful Lidice the Nazis thought they had destroyed, and this Illinois country, alive with factories in which the arms of victory are being forged. But I tell you that the two are related. For while such deeds as Lidice are done in another country, we cannot rest until we are sure that they will never be done in our own.

Let us here highly resolve that the memory of this little village of Bohemia, now resurrected by the people of a little village in Illinois, will fire us, now and until the battle is over, with the iron resolution that the madness of tyrants must perish from the earth so that the earth may return to the people to whom it belongs, and be their village, their home, forever.

But these great objectives cannot be accomplished unless every citizen of this country learns to think in terms of attack. For we must carry the battle to the enemy. We must fight him on his own ground. We must teach a lesson for all time to barbarians who seek in their arrogance to restore the rule of the torture chamber and the whip. We must win a total victory.

Message from President

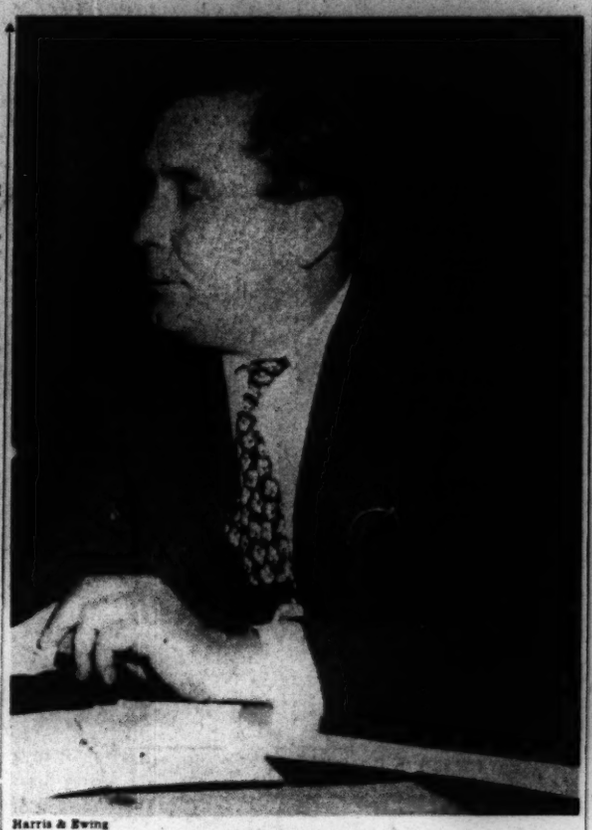
President Roosevelt's message follows:

"On June 10, the Nazi Government announced the murder of a word—Lidice. That little village in Czechoslovakia not only was destroyed but its men were murdered. Its women and children were scattered, imprisoned and killed.

"The name of Lidice was to be erased from time, blotted out of history, forever forgotten.

"We know what happened despite the arrogant efforts of the Nazis to destroy Lidice. By inspired action the citizens of a small community in the United States have adopted the word Lidice. Instead of being killed, as the Nazis would have it, Lidice has been given new life.

"In the great valley of the lakes and the Mississippi, the name and town of Lidice now becomes an everlasting reminder to us that the Nazi force could not destroy either the love of human freedom or the courage to maintain it."



Harris & Ewing

Speaks at Dedication of the New Lidice

Wendell Willkie spoke to massed thousands Sunday at the dedication of Lidice, Ill., a new housing project near Chicago, named in memory of the Czech village razed by the Nazis as an act of reprisal. Said Mr. Willkie, "Freedom-loving people must banish the madness of tyrants from the earth."

Lack of Shipping Space Increases Dried Foods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Lend-lease requirements and an army scattered over the world are teaching the United States how to preserve and ship a lot of food in a little space.

Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby, recently back from a shipping conference in London, called upon the food industry to step up its production of dehydrated foods so more shipping space could be diverted to men and arms for battle.

Remarkable steps in compressing food by squeezing out the water have been made in the laboratory during this war. The job now is to commercialize the processes so as to step up the output.

You could make a whole meal on the jars of chipped and powdered food on display in the office of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Four pounds of hamburg steak have now been shrunk to one pound. Ten pounds of fresh vegetables have shriveled to one. Eleven pounds of liquid milk have become one pound of powdered and three dozen fresh shell eggs have been reduced to one pound of dried eggs.

Meat Added

Meat has only recently been added to the list of food products successfully dehydrated. Experiments with beef have now reached the point where the Government is ready to begin buying it from commercial manufacturers for lend-lease use. Experiments with pork are still in progress.

Dehydrated beef has been developed through the joint efforts of the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Administration, the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the University of Chicago, the meat industry and other interested processors.

Use of dehydrated meat will round out the lend-lease dehydrated meal that has been taking shape in the laboratories and processing plants of the nation. At present the Agricultural Marketing Service is buying large quantities of dried eggs and dried milk, and increasing quantities of dehydrated vegetables and soup mixes.

Just recently the Department announced a program to encourage expansion of domestic vegetable dehydration facilities through governmental purchases.

Aid to Firms

Plans have been made to furnish technical assistance to firms newly entering the dehydration field to help them gain experience. Through the program, increased production of dehydrated white and sweet potatoes, onions, cabbages, carrots, beets and rutabagas will be sought.

Dehydrated vegetables got a big boost during World War I when the Army had the problem of sending large amounts of food to the soldiers at the front, but after the war the food industry went back to bulk shipments. Here economists in the Government believe that dehydration may get deeper roots this time that may cause it to flourish even after the war is over, for the benefit of the American housewife.

A variety of dehydrators are in use today. Most common are the tunnel drier, drum drier, cabinet drier and vacuum drier. Fruits are generally sun-dried, especially in California.

Before any food product is actually dehydrated, it must first be pre-processed. Experiments have shown that some vegetables, such as cabbage, must be blanched in steam; others like potatoes, in plain water, and still others like carrots, in salt water.

Centered in West

Most of the vegetable dehydration today is being done by about 20 commercial concerns in California, Washington and Idaho. Comparatively small operations are going on in eastern states.

Acute problems have developed in connection with the packaging of dehydrated vegetables. Tin is out. Specially-treated cartons, coated with various chemicals and waxes, have been developed to withstand moisture and temperatures extremes. Some products, particularly carrots, must be packed in nitrogen or carbon dioxide in order to retain color and food value.

Most fully developed to date is the dried egg industry, which has expanded from a normal production of 10,000,000 pounds annually to over 285,000,000 pounds at present. It is expected to exceed the rate of 300,000,000 pounds before this year is over. Most of the greatly-increased production of dried eggs is going to Great Britain, which had some unfortunate experiences with shell eggs shipped from the United States before the dried product was developed.

Housewives the world over generally seem to prefer to do their own egg-breaking, but British women now face the alternative of using dried eggs or depriving their families of them entirely. The British Food Ministry popularized dried eggs by having them served first at the Savoy Hotel, one of London's finest hostelries.

Uses of Dried Eggs

Two level tablespoonfuls of water or milk, plus two level tablespoonfuls of dried whole egg, is equivalent to one shell egg. Dried eggs can be used in omelets, for scrambled eggs, custards, cookies, cakes and other dishes where separation of yolk and white is not required.

At its Beltsville, Md. experimental station, the Department of Agriculture has recently been training dried egg tasters who will be stationed at various plants over the country to make certain that the eggs shipped to England and to the fighting forces will still be palatable after they have been in storage under trying temperature conditions.

There is no telling where the streamlined meal may end. Brazil is now sending dehydrated bananas to this country to save shipping space.

Maj Alexander P. de Seversky, in his new book, "Victory Through Air Power," hails dehydration and airplanes as concomitants. "Through the dehydration process, only 5,000 tons daily," he estimates "might keep England nourished, and only 100 planes a day could accomplish this miracle."

The Country Speaks: New York

Always a France That Would Not Be Whipped ..... *By Alexander Williams*

Looking across 3,000 miles of wind-swept Atlantic to France, it would appear that history's horologe had struck and an old era passed away. Definitely so, it would seem after reading the United Press report from Vichy of July 3 in which Marshal Henri Phillipe Pétain was quoted as telling a group of war prisoners returned home from Nazi Germany that France was "crushed and whipped."

"It is cruel, but true," he was quoted as saying. "We were crushed. I pass my time trying to convince Frenchmen that we were whipped. Some of them don't realize it. If there happens to be one or two successive days of ample food distribution, they forget everything. But it is true that that phenomenon doesn't happen often."

To one who knew General Pétain when he was in command of the French armies during the World War and when he stood at Verdun repeating the challenge to the armies of the German Crown Prince: "They shall not pass!" it is apparent that to the Marshal the old era has passed away and that from amid the wrecks and dust of the past a thing new and strange to France has fastened itself on his thought.

Was it there dormant during the days when he stood at the head of the armed forces of France; when he was responsible for calling General Foch from semi-retirement to make him Chief of Staff, thus giving the world's twentieth century military genius the opportunity which John J. Ingalls described as the "master of human destiny?"

At least one who knew, in passing, Marshal Pétain in those days refuses to believe the thought was dormant there; denies that the cankerous rust of defeatism had spotted his shining sword, and sees him standing at Verdun ever firm and true to his own words: "A battle won is a battle in which one will not acknowledge one is beaten."

That is the spirit of the old era of France. For more than a hundred years, through victory and defeat, France held to it, steadfast and true.

This spirit carried France through the hard, dark days of the Revolution and twice reached its apotheosis—first when, in 1792, while Brunswick threatened France as Hitler now threatens Russia, Danton, "grim son of France and son of earth—a reality and not a formula"—told the Legislature:

"It is not the alarm-cannon that you hear; it is the pas-de-charge against our enemies. To conquer them, to hurl them back, what do we require?

"Il nous faut de l'audace, et encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace"—to dare, and again to dare, and without end to dare.

The apogee was reached a second time when contingents of all the Entente Allies' armies marched through the Champs Elysees in celebration of the victory of 1918.

On the eve of this July 14—France's Bastille Day—it is well to remember that there are millions of Frenchmen for whom the Vichy horologe has not struck; who are not "whipped"; who know that "in the huge mass of evil as it rolls along and swells there is ever some good working imprisoned—working toward deliverance and triumph."

Bastille Day this year means much to France and to the world, since it recalls a "world-chimera, blowing fire," while the great clock ticked inaudibly in the prison's inner court, hour after hour, as if nothing special for it or for the world were passing.

When the firing began it tolled one, and hour after hour it ticked on to the accompaniment of musketry, and frenzied shouts outside the walls of the grim prison and the anxious beating of hearts in sumptuous Versailles.

France always was—and always will be—responsive to such records of her national history.

In all these France has lived the full life. Out of these have come the Tricolor and all the Tricolor stands for—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

It is, therefore, with great acclaim that the shout will go up throughout all lands where freedom and democracy is dear on this Bastille Day:

"Vive la France!"

To Change the Subject:

"Don't Make Nothing But" ..... *By R. H. Markham*

Des Moines, capital of Iowa, is a very busy city, At least it was when I arrived there recently, at midnight. I had some difficulty in getting a place to sleep.

I have worked out quite a satisfactory technique for finding hotel rooms in congested war centers, late at night. I park my suitcase in a locker at the station, wander around until I find a room. In Des Moines, when I went back to the station for my things, I stopped at a little restaurant for a post-midnight snack.

The cheerful and friendly eating place had just one man serving behind the single long counter. Taking my seat on a "piano stool," I asked: "Do you make 'malts'?"

"Don't make nothing but," he answered with much enthusiasm. That was plainly his line of propaganda and also his philosophy of life. His assertion was a resounding misstatement, but he expressed it with relish and ardor. He liked it and so did I.

I could see at a glance and could detect at a whiff that he served "hot dogs," "hamburgers," steaks, apple pie, and a multitude of other staple delights. In fact, the customers about me were consuming anything but malted milk. Yet the restaurant keeper had looked me in the eye and affably declared: "Don't make nothing but" malts.

If I'd been lured by the red and white fragments which a fellow-customer was finishing beside me and had asked the genial waiter: "Got any strawberry short cake?" I'm sure he'd have exclaimed: "Ain't got nothing but."

Of course, he had no intention of deceiving me, or even of inveigling me into buying something. He didn't care whether I took a malted milk or a cheese sandwich. He was merely revelling in a delightful kind of poetry. He was in a mood of illusions and wanted to put me in one. He was building air castles, with a beefsteak aroma.

His establishment probably is called a "dump" or "shack" by unpoetical customers. Serving hamburgers and setting out glasses of ice water must seem pretty drab, week after week. And the customers in this place were far from glamorous; they were cab drivers, railroad men, and humble night workers. It was the kind of place and the kind of people and the time of night when you might expect yawning and grouching.

But here this sprightly little man, looking as cocky as a high school band leader, was waxing enthusiastic over making a malted milk. That, he meant to say in his fine sharp, rugged syllables, was his specialty. He pretended to feel a glow in making a malt and wanted me to feel a glow in anticipating one.

He also knew the force of effective language. How flat it would have sounded had he said: "I make excellent or delicious or delightful or ravishing malts"! His rough, hardy customers would have felt like getting up and leaving. By using that ungrammatical hyperbole, my waiter was swaggering in an innocent, picturesque way which Americans like. He was kidding himself and us, patting himself and us on the back, following Milton in calling alarm-clock-time, "Aurora" or "rosy fingers of the dawn."

He was typically American, especially Midwestern, in exalting and magnifying the local, the intimate, the present, in feeling he was or had something special.

Does this waiter's Iowa raise corn? Does it!! "Don't raise nothing but." Does Iowa raise hogs? "Nothing but." Has it a good football team? "Nothing but." Do the big leagues get star baseball pitchers from Iowa? "From nowhere but." Is Iowa busy at war work? "At nothing but."

Imagine 48 states, 3,000 cities and towns, 132,000,000 people like that. Do such men and women overthrow dictators? They don't do nothing but!!

United States Department of Agriculture; Porsythe

Add Water and Cook Your Chop

Miss Jane Lynn of the United States Department of Agriculture rehydrates some of the experimental dehydrated meat. Adding water is the first step in cooking this new way.

United States Department of Agriculture; Porsythe

Not Kibbled Dog Biscuit—But Roast Beef New Style

Ground beef that has been dehydrated, first in a double-drum drier and then in this cabinet drier, is compared with a small piece of raw meat (held in the lower hand) that has not been dried.

Air Force School In Chicago Hotels

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—A new Army Air Force school for radio operators and radio mechanics, housed in two of Chicago's largest hotels, will begin operation Sept. 3, it was announced by Maj. Gen. F. L. Martin, head of the Air Force second district technical training command.

General Martin conferred with Col. Walter T. Meyer, commander of the new Chicago training unit, on converting the two Michigan Boulevard hostelries—the Stevens Hotel and the Congress Hotel—into one of the world's largest technical schools.

At a press conference, General Martin, whose headquarters are at St. Louis, said the new school would train selected soldiers to be assigned from the Air Force replacement center at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He said new classes would be admitted weekly to the 14-week courses.

Neither officer would say how many men will be trained at the two hotels. However, they said that, for the present, the two buildings would provide sufficient facilities for the school.

Hotel officials have estimated the Stevens can house 10,000 students and the Congress 4,300.

Manager of St. Louis Browns Thinks Red Sox Can Catch Slipping Yankees

Luke Sewell Rates World Champions Below '41 Power

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the opinion of Luke Sewell, capable manager of the St. Louis Browns, the Red Sox have a great chance to win the American League pennant.

"Any club up in that first division has a chance," Sewell said yesterday at Fenway Park. "The Red Sox have the best chance because they're right close to the Kankees—a great chance.

"This isn't the same Yankee club that won the flag a year ago and took four out of five from the Dodgers in the World Series," Luke went on. "Joe McCarthy doesn't get those big innings every day, as he did in the past. It makes a difference.

Defense Good

"Another thing: McCarthy's pitching staff is coming to pieces. Gomez and Ruffing haven't got it any more. Chandler and Bonham are his best men, and Bonham hasn't looked as good against us as his record suggests. We should have beaten him the first time he faced us and we drove him out of there yesterday (Saturday) Their defense, particularly Gordon and Rizzuto, has kept them up where they are, but, then, they always had that."

Such a declaration sounded odd, coming from a manager who had dropped nine out of 13 to the defending world titleholders.

"Maybe so," answered Sewell. "But look at the records. We've lost four games to them by one run and had the breaks—real bad ones—against us in about four others. At that, I think we've scored almost as many runs in the series as they have."

Series Here

The official tally shows a total of 53 runs for the Yankees and 46 for the Browns, which substantiates Sewell's suspicion.

"The Yanks aren't championship at third base," the St. Louis pilot continued. "Sure, Crosetti can be great for a few games, but not over the entire schedule. He isn't as young as he used to be. And I know McCarthy would like to have another first baseman.

"But the Red Sox expect the rest of the league to beat the Yankees for them. They've got to do it themselves. I mean, every time Joe Cronin goes up against McCarthy, he's got to take two out of three or three out of four. If that happens, you'll see a World Series here in the fall," Luke concluded with a wink.

Yanks Split

However, Mr. Sewell made this tale look out of order when he proceeded to sweep a double-header from our pennant-minded Red Sox, 1-0 and 10-6. As the Yankees salvaged the second half of their twin bill with Detroit, the margin between first and second places became 4½ contests. The Yanks continued their Tiger series today, while the locals were idle.

Joe Cronin goes after the troublesome Brownies tomorrow in a single game, with Lefty Oscar Judd doing the pitching for our side. The Canadian already has beaten the current visitors twice this year and will be trying for his eighth victory — seven of which have come since May 27.

* * *

Briefs . . . Galehouse had his former mates eating out of his hand in the opener at Fenway yesterday . . . Sloppy support contributed to Mike Ryba's defeat in the ninth inning of the nightcap . . . In the process of dropping a pair to the Cardinals, the touring Braves saw Fernandez play left field, Sisti in center and Masi in right . . . Jim Tobin has relieved twice this year and lost each time . . . Young Jim Wallace has yielded just four hits in his last 10 relief innings.

* * *

The Red Sox margin in the St. Louis series has now been cut to six out of 11. . . . The paid attendance at Fenway on Sunday was 34,519, plus 759 service men . . . The Sox play two with the White Sox on Wednesday and singles Thursday and Friday . . . The Indians play one here Saturday and a double-header on Sunday . . . The Braves are back home next week for a series with the western clubs . . . Dick Newsome has lost two in a row, both by one run.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	53	28	.654	
Boston	48	32	.600	4½
Cleveland	49	36	.576	6
Detroit	45	41	.523	10½
St. Louis	40	43	.482	14
Chicago	34	45	.430	18
Philadelphia	35	54	.393	22
Washington	29	54	.349	25

Results July 11

St. Louis 5, New York 2.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 5, Washington 3.
Boston-Detroit, postponed.

Results July 12

St. Louis 1, Boston 0.
St. Louis 10, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2 (10 inns.).
Chicago 11, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 6, New York 4.
New York 3, Detroit 1. (13 inns.).
Cleveland 9, Washington 7. (10 inns.).
Cleveland 5, Washington 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	56	23	.709	
St. Louis	47	30	.610	8
Cincinnati	44	37	.543	13
New York	42	40	.512	15½
Chicago	40	44	.476	18½
Pittsburgh	37	41	.474	18½
Boston	36	50	.419	23½
Philadelphia	21	58	.266	35

Results July 11

Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2 (15 ins).
Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 5.
New York 8, St. Louis 3.

Results July 12

St. Louis 5, Boston 1.
St. Louis 9, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 4.
New York 6, Chicago 2.
Chicago 8, New York 3.

Bill Despres To Head Cast At Onset Bay

Bill Despres, rapidly becoming New England's number one swimmer, heads a talented cast of paddlers from Providence, who will compete in the two-day swimming carnival July 18-19 at Onset Bay.

Last year, Despres, who represents the Olneyville Boys Club, won the New England senior half-mile title; got second in the senior 440-yards freestyle title race; and second in the 100-meters freestyle sprint. At Onset he will try to improve on the second spot in the 100-meters title event.

In addition to the 100-meters try, Despres will also swim in the New England 50-meters junior title race, along with teammate Leo Gannon. These two boys will also compete in the open 100-meters breaststroke event.

Other Entries

Also entered from Olneyville are Edna Soltysiak, Clara Lamore, Norma Ewart and Evelyn Trainer in the New England senior 100-meters freestyle; all but Miss Trainer will compete in the open 100-meters backstroke, and Rita Gadbois is in the New England junior 50-meters freestyle.

The mermaids may cut an even larger swath than the mermen at Onset. Miss Soltysiak has held several New England titles; Miss Lamore was second in both the 220-yards breaststroke and 100-meters freestyles last year, and was second in the national junior 50-meters freestyle, while Miss Ewart won both the national junior 50 and New England junior 50 sprints and was third in the 300-meters medley.

Dot Leonard Enters

The only obstacle to Miss Soltysiak's return to the title heights, the annexation of another title by Miss Ewart and the effort of Miss Lamore to improve on her second of last year in the senior 100-meters freestyle, is the fact that defending champion Dot Leonard of Worcester W. S. A. has entered.

From the Providence Boys Club, Amos Semish has entered the national junior 50-meters freestyle title race, while Joseph Laliberte of Brockton has entered the New England senior 100-meters freestyle championship event. All these title events will be held the second day of the carnival, Sunday, July 19.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Orange, N. J.—Francisco Segura of Ecuador, needed only 45 minutes to defeat Ladislav Hecht, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cupper, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0, for the New Jersey State men's tennis title.

* * *

Ocean City, N. J.—Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, captured Atlantic Coast net crown by defeating Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

* * *

Philadelphia—Bob Falkenburg, Hollywood high school star, upset Frank Willett of Anniston, Ala., for national interscholastic net title, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

* * *

Pittsburgh — Jock Sutherland, former coach of the University of Pittsburgh eleven and for past two years headman of Brooklyn football Dodgers, sworn in as Lieutenant Commander in Navy. Mike Getto, former Pitt tackle and line coach under Sutherland, named Dodger coach.

* * *

Evanston, Ill.—Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, a member of Northwestern University's net team, and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, won singles championships in the North Shore open tennis tournament. Greenberg, seeded No. 1, defeated Gardner Larned of Chicago after five hard sets, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Betz, senior at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., scored over Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., 6—4, 6—0. They were seeded 1 and 2. Larned teamed with Bob Smidl, Chicago, to win the men's doubles title. They defeated Greenberg and Olen Parks, Mishawaka, Ind., 6—2, 6—2.

* * *

Bridgeton, N. J.—Joshua Williamson, Negro star from Xavier College of New Orleans, La., outstripped five rivals in a 10-event test to capture the national A. A. U. all-around track and field title, contested for the first time since 1921.

* * *

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Grace Amory, the slender Locust Valley shotmaker in her first bid for the title, is the new women's state golf champion. The Long Island golfer won the title with a 4-and-3 triumph over Shirley Podrat, Poughkeepsie, after a hectic tournament in which three former winners and the defending champion were eliminated before the semifinal round.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Vic Ghezzi defeated Byron Nelson on 38th hole at Denver for national PGA title.

Five Years Ago

Henry Cotton, British golf pro, defeated Denny Shute, U. S. pro, 6 and 5, in 72-hole match for $2,500 purse.

Second No-Hitter

ADDISON, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—Louis Dominick, pitcher for Addison's Steuben County semi-pro league nine, pitched his second successive no-hit game of the season last night, to an 8-to-1 victory over Monterey.

As in the previous no-hitter against Bath, a teammate's error robbed Dominick of a shutout.

Bulla and Oliver Enter Golf

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—Sort of typical of the way the Tam O'Shanter open draws 'em in was the announcemen today that Johnny Bulla and Ed (Porky) Oliver would compete in the $15,000 event July 23-26.

Neither of these two top-notchers played in the recent Hale America national open. But Bulla has taken United Air Lines Pilot Training School and Oliver is making use of a furlough from Fort Dix, N. J., to compete in a field of possibly 200.

Third Last Year

The Tam O'Shanter will mark Bulla's first competitive appearance since he announced his retirement several months ago to join the Airlines Pilot force. He finished in a tie for third in last year's "Tam." Oliver, a private in the Army, also has found it difficult to follow his old occupation.

There's been a little confusion in these parts about the fact the Tam O'Shanter amateur tourna- a two-weeks vacation from the ment July 20-25 will overlap the open event. It's a jig-saw puzzle only a fellow like George S. May, the Tam's President and the tourneys' master, could originate and then try to solve.

Amateurs First

The amateurs—and it'll be quite a field—will qualify the first two days and then 64 will start match play Wednesday, July 22. Meanwhile the pros will swing into action in the open tourney Thursday.

The amateurs who have been eliminated up to that point will play in the open just like the pros. The simon-pures who are still in the competition, however, will find that the scores they post in their matches also will be counted as their medal score in the open.

That means that although two amateurs may complete their match on the 13th or 14th, or some other hole below the maximum, they must continue play through 18 holes so their medal count may be computed.

Play Medal Rules

This situation created another question: What to do about rules in the amateur event, where normally all putts are not necessarily holed out and where the stymie prevails.

"Play medal play rules in the amateur matches," May decreed.

Tam O'Shanter's requests to officials in the armed forces for leaves for some of the golfing stars now in the Army and Navy are getting good consideration, for a good reason. Net proceeds from both events are going to the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

Restaurants

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co.

Tea Room, Candies, Ices

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Ice Cream Stands

Daniel Webster Highway, South of Manchester

57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Scott's Tea Room

Real Home Cooked Food
Pastry to Take Out

Accommodations for Parties

Route 3—Entering Manchester from Concord

100 Webster St. — Phone 5644

Browns' Backstop —By Pap'

Frank HAYES
- AFTER NINE YEARS WITH THE ATHLETICS, HE HAS MOVED ALONG TO THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS
JUST LET ME AT CONNIE MACK'S PITCHERS !!
IF HAYES REGAINS HIS FORMER BATTING FORM, THE BROWNS MAY PROVE HARD TO GET ALONG WITH
PAP
Wide World Features

California Golfer Seeks Lessons From Tommy Armour

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Eddie (Earl) Fry, the best northern California golfing prospect since the days of Lawson Little, is being sent to Chicago by his father to take lessons from Tommy Armour and to gain more experience in major golf tournaments. Recently the 17-year-old youngster won the Alameda City championship for the second consecutive time, thus acquiring his third title for the year, his previous victories being in the Northern California Junior and the Alameda Commuters tournaments. Eddie, while competing in the recent California State Open championship, won high praise from the winner, Johnny Dawson, who said that the lad was the outstanding junior golfer and the most promising young amateur in the United States today.

The original plan of the boy's father (professional Earl Fry of the Alameda Municipal course) was to have him compete in this year's national amateur tournament but as that has been abandoned he will play in a series of open tournaments, including the $10,000 Tam o' Shanter in Chicago.

Those who have seen young Eddie play are of the opinion that Armour will have splendid material to work with and that the trip to the East will immeasurably benefit the boy.

* * *

The great number of track records that have been broken since 1932 have wrought an interesting change in the opinions of the official timers of the San Francisco Bay region. Up to May 28, 1932, the world's record for 440 yards had stood for 17 years to the credit of that splendid athlete Ted Meredith, with a time of 47.4. That afternoon on the fast Angel Field track at Stanford University, Ben Eastman made an attack on the record and when he had broken the tape the official timers, after looking at their watches, PUT THEM IN THEIR POCKETS.

Referee John Elliott immediately went to timer Al Katchinski and said "What time did you get?" Katchinski requested him to count his watch out as he had made a mistake. Elliott, however, demanded that he tell him what his watch had registered and Katchinski replied, "46.4." "So did mine," said Elliott, and as they turned to the other timers they saw them taking their watches out of their pockets. All three official watches had registered 46.4, but all three timers thought that something must be wrong with their watch as the time was 1.2s. under the Meredith record.

Nine years later at Edwards Field, Berkeley (on the campus of the University of California), the three official timers did not attempt to hide their watches when Grover Klemmer tied Eastman's record but promptly read them as —46.3; 46.3 plus, and 46.4.

* * *

The ancient game of lawn bowling has taken firm root here in California and is increasing in popularity each year. Early in 1901 several Scotsmen started to play the game on a level piece of ordinary lawn in Golden Gate Park and in April of that year the first club in this State was formed. Two years later the Oakland Scottish Lawn Bowling Club came into existence, and it was decided to change the name to the Oakland Lawn Bowling Club. With a membership of 130, this club is the largest at present in California, and in order to accommodate the bowlers of the City of Oakland, at a cost of $13,000, built a clubhouse in Lakeside Park, laid down three greens at an aggregate cost of over $10,000, and three clubs now pay a yearly rental to that city.

The first southern California club was organized in Los Angeles in 1913, and with the formation of the California Lawn Bowling Association in 1921 the number of clubs in this State jumped from 4 to 35, with a number of others in prospect. An annual six-day California championship tournament is held alternately in the San Francisco Bay region and Los Angeles, and under the auspices of the C. L. B. A. a world tournament was held in Oakland in 1939, competing bowlers coming from Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Canada and all over the United States.

To the uninitiated, lawn bowling is played on a perfectly level, closely cropped green which is 120 feet square, the green being measured off into links. The links are 120 feet long and 14 feet wide with ditches at both ends to collect bowls that have been rolled too hard. The ball used can weigh from 3 pounds 3 ounces to 3½ pounds but must not exceed 16½ inches in circumference and can be from 4¾ to 5⅝ inches through the flat side diameter. Unlike many other games lawn bowling can be played with a great deal of pleasure at the first attempt although naturally in order to win championship honors in national competition constant practice and strict attention to technique is necessary.

By H. Archie Richardson

Minor Leagues

Results July 12

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 3-6, Syracuse 0-2.
Newark 5-5, Baltimore 1-1.
Buffalo 9-3, Montreal 3-8.
Rochester 8-7, Toronto 4-4.

American Association

Columbus 3-8, Indianapolis 2-4.
Toledo 10-7, Louisville 6-3.
St. Paul 14-4, Milwaukee 3-12.
Kansas City 6-3, Minneapolis 1-8.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 1-6, Hollywood 9-2.
Sacramento 7-4, San Diego 2-2.
Portland 3-3, Seattle 3-2.
Los Angeles 3-3, Oakland 2-1.

Southern Association

Knoxville 3-2, Memphis 2-4.
Chattanooga 2-3, New Orleans 1-12.
Atlanta 8-12, Birmingham 3-8.
Little Rock 4-3, Nashville 2-2.

Eastern League

Albany 10-3, Hartford 1-9 (first game, 10 innings).
Wilkes-Barre 2-3, Williamsport 9-8.
Scranton 4-4, Elmira 1-5.
Binghamton 7-3, Springfield 1-2.

Texas League

Tulsa 3-3, Beaumont 1-2.
Dallas 5-4, San Antonio 4-6.
Fort Worth 3, Houston 2.
Oklahoma City 7, Shreveport 9 (10 inns.)

20-Inning Tie

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 13 (AP)—Toledo and Louisville battled through 20 innings to a 6-6 draw, tying the all-time American Association record as the curfew law ended the four hour and 25 minute contest around 1 A. M.

Toledo tied the score with a four-run rally in the last of the ninth, then Louisville's Tom Karl and Toledo's Bud Parmelee hurled 11 scoreless innings.

Not all freshmen football stars have been "moth-balled" for the duration. Richey Graham, Duke freshman star, is a lieutenant in the Army. His brother, Anton, from the University of Illinois, also is an Army lieutenant.

Pat Abbott Wins Western Golf Honors

SPOKANE, Wash., July 13 (AP)—Soldier B. Patrick Abbott, a one time Hollywood small part actor now in the Army, won the Western Amateur Golf championship yesterday with a 7-and-6 victory over Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles fireman, in the 36-hole finals.

Abbott, one of the country's top-notchers since he won the National Public Links crown in 1936, had things his own way from the time he won the third hole this morning by dropping a 28-foot putt for a birdie 2.

Headed Only Once

He was headed only once during the week-long tournament, Saturday, when he lost the second hole of his 36-hole semi-final to Harry Givan of Seattle. He went on to whip Givan 8-and-7.

The Army man, stationed at Lowry Field, Denver, played championship golf throughout the tournament. When he wrapped up the title on the 30th hole, he had played 118 holes of golf in six days 10 under par. His cards showed 21 birdies and 10 bogies.

Whereas Abbott was down the middle almost throughout the final match, his rival scrambled from tee to green. When he was not hooking into woods he was pushing the ball into heavy rough. McCormick's putter also misbehaved.

$100 War Bond

Abbott took possession of the huge silver trophy for a year and pocketed a $100 war bond for his efforts. The championship was not much more pleasing than word received from his commanding officer in Denver extending his leave by a day in order for him to play national amateur champion Corp. Marvin "Bud" Ward in an exhibition match, the proceeds going to the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

The Ward-Abbott match amounted to virtually a replay of last year's national amateur at Omaha. Ward defeated Abbott 5-and-3 in the finals. Ward, medalist in the Western, in which he was seeking his third successive title, was eliminated in the quarter-finals Friday.

Tourney Record

Abbott qualified last Tuesday with a 76-73—149. In match play he defeated Bob Wiley, Puyallup, Wash., 7-and-6; Phil Baird, Spokane, 3-and-2; Verne Callison, Sacramento, 5-and-4; Marsh Hammond, Spokane, 4-and-3, in addition to Givan and McCormick.

McCormick had a lower qualifying score than his eventual conqueror, posting a 71-74—145. He eliminated National Public Links champion Bill Welch of Houston, Texas, 2-and-1 in Saturday's semi-finals after the latter had dumped out defending titlist Ward, the day before.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	3	0	1.000
Brown	13	4	1	.800
Hughson	13	6	3	.700
Dobson	16	6	4	.600
Newsome	15	7	5	.583
Todd	15	7	5	.583
Wagner	16	8	5	.615
Ryba	11	6	1	.857
Bethea	11	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	14	4	0	1.000
Tost	16	5	4	.611
Salvo	13	3	3	.500
Sain	20	3	3	.500
Errickson	17	3	3	.500
Tobin	15	6	11	.600
Javery	24	6	10	.375
Earley	16	3	6	.333
Wallace	15	2	6	.250
Donovan	15	1	4	.200

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Slight Race Changes

In a baseball week shortened by the All-Star games at New York and Cleveland, the National and American League pennant races were almost without change. The Dodgers lost one-half game of their advantage over the Cardinals in the National, but early today still held a substantial lead of eight contests. The Yankees momentarily checked their slide and picked up a half game on the second place Red Sox, who this morning were 4½ to the rear.

However, the week-end spotlight in the majors was held by the St. Louis Browns, who exploded in the ninth inning Saturday to beat the Yankees and followed this up yesterday by dropping the Red Sox twice. Denny Galehouse blanked the Sox in the opener, 1-0, and the club managed by Luke Sewell staged a typical ninth-inning uprising to take the second, 10-6.

Only Threat

It was another golden opportunity kicked around by the Red Sox, as the Yankees spent yesterday dividing a twin bill with the Tigers. Just the same, Joe Cronin looks like the only real threat to the New York lead, and figures to be heard from in the near future. The Boston club made its 100th double play against the Browns. Cronin's mound ace is Tex Hughson, slim right-hander from Texas, who has won nine and lost three since mid-May.

The Cardinals have picked up in the base hit department of late, but it will take a heap of winning to get them close to the Dodgers, who seem able to run over all opposition. The Redbirds moved up yesterday by beating the Braves twice while the Brooks were splitting with the Pirates. You will notice that Larry French has stretched his unbeaten mound streak to 10 for Leo Durocher. Larry is one of the few waiver price men who produced for the Brooks.

Series Coming

Interest this approaching week end center at St. Louis, where the leading National League contenders clash in four games in two days—a pair Saturday and the same Sunday. The pressure will be on Billy Southworth in this series. To seriously threaten the Dodgers he will have to win all four. Nobody is doing that to the champs these days.

The individual star of the week was Ted Williams, Red Sox clouter, who again assumed the American League batting lead. At the hour of shaking Bobby Doerr and Joe Gordon, Ted already had the lead in home runs, runs batted in and runs scored. If there ever was a one-man offense, he is it. The so-called triple offensive crown should be his with ease, if the Navy lets him play out the string.

Incidentally, this three-way batting race between Williams, Gordon and Doerr may be a thriller by late September. That is, it may be unless Ted soars like he did a year ago. Until the lanky outfielder got two out of three in the second game of the Brownie series, four percentage points was the widest margin between any of the three. Doerr and Gordon have been that way most of the season and now Williams joins the parade.

1931 Race

This batting race recalls the one put on by Chick Hafey, Bill Terry and Jim Bottomley of the National League back in 1931. As the curtain dropped on the campaign Hafey was the winner with a .3489 percentage, Terry had .3486 and Bottomley .3482. No race in history could rival it. But the current A. L. trio has a chance this year.

Pete Reiser still holds a comfortable margin in the N. L. hitting race, with teammate Joe Medwick second. Boston's Ernie Lombardi loomed as a factor during the past week, but still is well behind the pace. The homer and runs batted in leadership belong to Johnny Mize of the Giants. Eddie Miller made the headlines at Chicago when he committed his first error in 41 consecutive games. Carl Hubbell was heard from when he climbed the hill and beat the Cardinals, after the Redbirds had taken six straight from the Giants.

Navy Football Schedule; Tunney Hits Spectacles

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The fall of 1942 football schedule for the Chapel Hill Navy Pre-Flight School has been completed, providing the veteran coaching staff assembled here with one of the toughest assignments in the country. Twelve contests have been booked for the Navy—10 with perennially outstanding eastern college elevens, and two with other Navy pre-flight units.

The football program at the pre-flight school is unlike that faced by either college or professional coaches. Since the cadets who will be playing on the team have not yet reported for pre-flight training, the coaching staff has little knowledge of the playing material to be available. All of the embryo pilots now here will be transferred to other bases by the time the football season rolls around.

Top-Notch Coaches

Whoever the players though, they will be well trained by some of the country's top coaches, and they will be hard-hitting, spirited competitors as a result of the Navy's physical conditioning program here.

Heading the coaching staff is Lieut. Commander James (Sleepy Jim) Crowley, former head football coach at Fordham University, and a member of Rockne's famous "Four Horsemen" during his college days at Notre Dame. Assisting Lieut. Commander Crowley in grooming the Navy eleven for its formidable schedule will be two of his former aides at Fordham, Lieut. (jg) Ed S. Kosky serving as end coach, and Lieut. (jg) N. J. Pierce as line coach.

Two other line coaches on the Navy staff are Lieut. (jg) George L. McGaughey, formerly of Lafayette, and Lieut. (jg) John H. Vaught, All-America guard at Texas Christian University in 1932, and last year a line coach at the University of North Carolina.

Others Available

Lieut. (jg) Charles R. Soleau, who formerly coached at Amherst, will work with the Navy backs under Lieut. Commander Crowley.

Additional coaches will be no problem, since there are many top-notch men available. Lieut. Com. Harvey J. Harman, director of athletics at the Navy school, last fall was the chief football mentor at Rutgers University, and among the 100 or more officers on his staff are many who have football coaching experience.

The Navy football schedule for 1942 follows:

Sept. 26—Harvard at Boston, Mass.
Oct. 3—Georgia Navy Pre-Flight School at Athens, Ga.; 10 (night)—North Carolina State at Raleigh, N. C.; 17—Boston College at Boston; 23 (night)—Temple at Philadelphia, Pa.; 31—Syracuse at Syracuse.
Nov. 7—Georgetown at Washington, D. C.; 14—Manhattan at New York; 21—William & Mary at Williamsburg, Va.; 28—Fordham at New York.
Dec. 5—Colgate at Chapel Hill, N. C.; 12—Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, N. C.

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JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Comdr. James J. "Gene" Tunney, former world heavyweight champion and now director of a Navy Physical Fitness program, said recently the staging of elaborate sports exhibitions involving Navy men "seems quite inappropriate" at this time.

"The Bureau of Naval Personnel is becoming more and more convinced that athletics at Navy training stations are best when confined to intra-company and intra-battalion competition," the one-time "fighting marine" declared in an interview at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station.

"The national emergency with regard to transportation, rubber and gasoline make inter-station and inter-city large sporting spectacles undesirable," he added.

"Moreover," Tunney continued, "the Bureau of Naval Personnel feels that military people have an obligation toward conditioning the public mind on the psychology of war. Extravagant athletic carnivals during peacetime can be justified, but such things during these perilous times seem quite inappropriate."

Record Entry Set In Northeastern Golf Tournament

POLAND SPRING, Maine, July 13 (AP)—The Northeastern Pro-Amateur Golf Tournament opened a two-day session here yesterday with a record entry of 115 players, representing all New England States.

At the end of yesterday's play, two teams were tied for the lead. They were Gene Anderson, Oyster Harbor's pro, and his amateur partner, John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the Mass. Golf Association, and Billy Taylor, pro at the George Wright course in Boston, and his amateur partner, Ray Morad.

These two teams posted best ball scores of 68, three under par.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	41	4	15	0	14	.366
Williams	170	32	55	10	39	.344
Doerr	206	36	62	11	30	.330
Pesky	210	40	101	0	21	.290
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Di Maggio	207	42	100	9	50	.306
Fox	155	20	60	0	20	.290
Finney	185	34	67	9	19	.304
Lupien	181	19	48	0	25	.254
Peacock	126	8	32	0	9	.254
Tabor	201	32	76	4	44	.332
Conroy	154	15	34	4	16	.221
Campbell	10	3	1	0	0	.100
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	186	20	62	4	27	.330
Tobin	68	10	19	6	9	.279
Wasdell	205	21	51	1	23	.249
Elliott	194	14	54	1	15	.278
Holmes	217	27	64	3	13	.295
Fernandez	217	24	64	6	34	.295
Miller	228	25	55	4	25	.241
West	249	30	69	10	30	.277
Cuccinello	77	6	18	1	7	.234
Ruhstorfer	67	4	11	1	5	.164
Berardino	121	9	28	3	14	.231
Demaree	189	19	41	3	24	.217
Ross	133	12	35	4	16	.263
Sisti	204	24	55	4	20	.270
Masi	37	10	7	0	3	.189
Conroy	146	13	39	0	3	.267

Bears Sign Clarkson

CHICAGO, (AP)—Stuart Clarkson, graduate of the Texas Arts and Industrial College, has been signed by the Chicago Bears, Owner-Coach George Halas plans to use him at center.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park

Commerce and Finance

Farm Bloc Limitations Seen Crippling Price Control Plan

Business and Industry

WPB Predicts Pinch Soon In Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Shortages in many lines of goods and merchandise are already pinching the civilian population, the War Production Board said today, but actually, the citizens at home haven't seen anything yet.

In the next six months, huge peacetime inventories of consumer items will be completely exhausted, it added. Then the people will really feel the impact of an economic change-over which permits only the production of war materials, plus an absolute minimum of civilian essentials.

Exhaustion of Civilian Goods

"The people must be fed, clothed and transported to and from their work, if their work is essential," WPB said in its first economic communique since Pearl Harbor. "Health services must be maintained and, as far as possible, our educational system must be kept going as usual.

"But, apart from providing these essentials, all of our materials and all of our labor, both of hand and brain, must be for the production of the supplies and instruments of war."

There is a reason for the approaching sudden exhaustion of civilian items. For several months, manufacturers were permitted to continue a limited production of such things as refrigerators, radios, vacuum cleaners and washing machines, while arranging their conversion to war production.

But for each industry a date was established beyond which it could not manufacture its usual peacetime product at all. For virtually all such industries, that stoppage date has now been reached. For a dozen of them the deadline was in April, for seventeen it was in May, and 26 other industries were prohibited the use of metals. By the end of June metals had been denied to fifteen more.

As of today, WPB said, the use of iron and steel is almost entirely prohibited in all products not absolutely essential to war production or the maintenance of the civilian economy.

Some 30 major industries have been diverted from civilian production, and some 40 others, denied metals, are scrambling or experimenting desperately for substitute raw materials.

Effects of Conversion

The WPB's statement detailed the effects of war conversion upon a number of industries:

Home radios: Production ended in April, to save materials and permit change-over to war work. All units now working at capacity on radio signalling and detector apparatus for the Army and Navy.

Washing machines: Industry as a unit took over production of gun mounts, with each plant producing a particular part, and three plants devoted to assembling them.

Vacuum cleaners: Production stopped in April. Industry now producing or preparing to produce dozen or more items, including range finders, gun mounts, percussion caps, aircraft parts.

Pianos: Production halved in March, and to stop completely July 31, to conserve metal supplies. Some piano factories turning out wooden aircraft parts, wooden propellers, and gun stocks.

Home refrigerators: Production ended April 30. Industry readily adapted itself to making wide variety of war materials, some in large quantities.

Table silver: Silver plated flatware production practically ended due to metal shortage, except some plated ware for armed forces. Industry now making surgical instruments, metal buckles, toggles and fasteners, cartridge clips, and bayonets. Employment below normal but will increase.

Whisky: Fifty per cent of distilleries converting to industrial alcohol production.

Cameras: No more cameras for civilians. Industry making cameras, range finders, binoculars, and telescopes for the services.

Typewriters: Production being curtailed gradually, because Government needs many. Industry already producing great variety of war materials—carbines, rifles and projectiles.

Baldwin Sales Head

R. Nevin Watt

Appointed General Sales Manager of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with general supervision over all sales of the Locomotive and Ordnance division and Standard Steel Works division. Mr. Watt entered the employ of Standard Steel Works Company, now Standard Steel division, in 1913.

Record Tax Bill Ready For Debate

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee decided today to surround its new $6,250,000,000 tax bill with enough safeguards to prevent any modification when presented to the House for debate and passage this week.

Despite the one-vote margins and even tie votes by which many decisions were made, the committee agreed to ask the rules committee to approve procedure which would preclude all amendments except those minor revisions which might be drafted by the committee itself.

To Bar Long Debate

Thus, beginning Thursday, the greatest revenue bill in the nation's history could be discussed by the entire membership but not modified. This procedure has been followed in floor debate on revenue measures for many years to avoid weeks or months of argument.

Bearing the approval of all but five of the 25 committeemen, the bill fell $2,450,000,000 short of Secretary Morgenthau's $8,700,000,000 tax goal. It would impose taxes of about $2,485,400,000 on corporations, and personal income taxes totaling $2,958,000,000.

It also would boost total Federal revenues to about $24,000,000,000. The War Production Board reported Saturday that war spending in June alone was $4,123,000,000, or at a rate more than twice the anticipated total revenue under the new bill.

For individuals, the committee decided to increase the normal tax from 4 to 6 per cent and to raise the present 6 to 77 per cent graduated surtax rates to 13 to 82 per cent. It adopted a collection at the source provision by which 5 per cent of an individual's income would be deducted from pay checks and pay envelopes beginning in January.

No Postwar Refunds

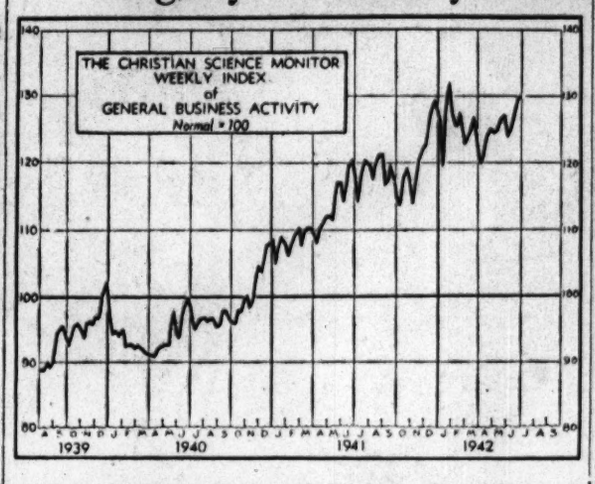
After changing its mind many times, the committee finally adopted a new corporation tax program, which would raise the present combined normal and surtax from 31 to 45 per cent and would substitute a flat 87½ per cent excess profits tax rate for the present 35 to 60 per cent graduated scale. Having backed down from a once approved 94 per cent rate, the members also eliminated a proposal for postwar refunds for corporations which paid excess profits taxes.

At the last minute, a tie vote prevented a return to a combination of the higher excess profits tax with the refund and a 40 per cent normal and surtax.

These corporate changes drew the fire of three members—Rep. Duncan (D-Mo.), Disney (D-Okla.) and Robertson (D-Va.)—who contended that the 45 per cent rate was "murder" and the whole schedule would be a "grievous burden" for all corporations "and a back-breaking burden for many."

The committee added about $800,000,000 more to the bill by increasing excise taxes on such luxuries as liquor, beer, wine and tobacco and by placing new levies on pari-mutuel bets and freight and express shipments.

Monitor Index Extends Gain Slightly in Holiday Week



With war plants generally in operation over the Independence Day holiday, business activity was well maintained and The Christian Science Monitor weekly index extended its previous gains slightly. For the week ended July 4, the index registered 130.0 (prel.), compared with 129.6 in the previous week and 117.7 for the corresponding week last year.

Both electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings declined less than usual for the holiday week. Bank debits outside New York City, on the other hand, failed to show the customary first-of-the-month expansion. The decline in the adjusted figure partially offset the gains in the other two.

During the past week, steel operations maintained an even keel and retail trade set a slightly faster pace than in the previous week, although sales were still substantially below the levels of a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 4, '42	June 27, '42	July 5, '41
Combined index	130.0	129.4	117.7
Bk debits outside NYC	142.2	144.0	114.8
Elec power production	117.8	116.8	113.5
Misc carloadings	129.9	127.6	125.7

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week saw a real bull market in stocks. The spectacular run-up on Wednesday was the best day in many months. Thursday's prices brought the averages to the highest level since February, and on a volume which was the best since the tax-selling markets at the turn of the year. The market sailed through the June recovery top, estimated on the Dow-Jones industrials at about 106¼.

The rise had begun the previous week but the fireworks (for today's markets) seem to have been touched off on Wednesday by the rise in wheat in Chicago. Thereupon the steels led the market, closely followed by aircrafts, coppers, motors, and rails. Even utilities moved up slightly. In addition to heavy volume the market had breadth; on Thursday 800 issues were traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Favorite explanation in the Street for the rise was "inflation." With wages and farm prices headed higher and OPA's General Maximum Price Regulation beginning to burst at the seams, the conclusion was easy that the whole price structure seems headed higher—no one knows how much higher.

Squeeze Play on Profits

This, however, was not a very impressive off-hand explanation. For one thing, the steels, aircrafts, and motors were particularly strong. These three groups, however, seem slated for the first wage increases which are then to touch off the rest of the country. It seemed a little strange to see, for instance, Inland Steel and Bethlehem each show a 3-point rise on a single day, since they are two of the four steel companies involved in the "little steel" wage "dispute." Workers at Chrysler, Ford, and GM are to ask for more money and "wage stabilization" now pending would cost the aircraft industry $125,000,000. Since the War Labor Board is now handing out wage increases to anyone who wants them, these all appear likely to be granted.

These wage increases, in theory at least, are due to come out of profits, which are caught between rising wages and controlled prices. With wage increases given liberally and price increases granted grudgingly, the squeeze play on corporate profits is obvious.

Hence the traditional argument seems only partly true that rising prices make equities desirable and fixed-interest obligations undesirable. It makes bonds and mortgages undesirable all right, but hardly seems to make the corporate equity earnings outlook particularly favorable, especially with the Ways and Means Committee voting an 88½ per cent tax on excess profits instead of 94 per cent of which 14 is to be refunded after the war.

Weak Companies May Go

However, two things may make the inflation argument a little better than this would indicate.

The first is that most of these increases will come out of the Government (theoretically the taxpayer) in reduced tax revenues.

The other lies in the possibility that the increase may become nation-wide—and not on the basis of ability-to-pay which is being pushed in the steel case. An increase proportionate to what some of the big companies can and probably will have to pay, might damage or destroy the earning power of smaller or less effective competitors.

The signs that the war may cause a widespread elimination of weak corporations, through inability to get orders, materials, labor, or subsidies. This added pressure may contribute to clearing the competitive field somewhat and so to improving the postwar prospects of the biggest and most prosperious companies. The OPA opinion last week that no price increases would be granted to take care of prospective wage increases may prove very significant.

There is another possible explanation of the rise, though it may be too simple. It is that the market is simply oversold. The rise looks faintly—though only faintly—like the rise in June, 1938, which had no explanation in the news at all, but for three or four months the 1938 market had been getting narrower and duller. July and August are supposed to be "seasonally" good months for a market rise. And the difference between London's and New York's appraisal of earning power is, in the few comparable cases, almost fantastic.

Rails' Good Earnings

Rails are a good example of the astonishing price-earnings ratio this market has been using. Many rail equities are selling round three times per share earnings for the last 12 months, and some, including the common stock of Nickel Plate and of Southern Railway are selling for less than the last 12 months reported earnings. It sounds like prices in July, 1932. Either the rails are headed into a fogbank of disastrous news earnings-wise or their share prices are due to go higher.

Wheat had the best market in weeks. Beef is reported coming to market without going to the feeders, due to the high grain-meat price ratio, while it is said that the current ratio between hog and pork prices cannot last. It looks as though the only alternative to an unfortunate situation in which the country will be short on meats and long on useless grains is for the Commodity Credit Corporation to hold the bag, buy grain at parity and sell it at market.

In the bond market the Federal Reserve System bought $180,000,000 of governments an all-time record open-market operation for a single week which brought the total Federal holdings of governments also to an all-time peak, $2,900,000,000. Next step appears likely to be some adjustment of reserve requirements. New York excess reserves are down to $295,000,000.

"Money in circulation" continues its phenomenal increase, and is another influence in dissipating excess reserves. Some say the new Treasury offering of $2,000,000,000 of 9-7 year 2's may be allotted 50 per cent. Next month's financing is expected to be a tap issue. In War Bond sales, July may show something better than the June disappointing showing.

Stock exchange seats are up to $24,000 but a Curb seat went last week at $850. The false tip on Wisconsin Central, now being investigated by the State Attorney-General's office, got quite a circulation in the Street . . . Cargo war risks have again been increased sharply . . .

Price Control Seen Imperiled By Farm Bloc

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The price control appropriation went before the Senate today with a warning by Leon Henderson that price fixing limitations sought by farm groups would cripple an important part of the anti-inflation program.

The limitations are contained in a $1,856,000,000 supplemental appropriations bill, for war agencies. The bill includes $120,000,000, tied down by a series of restrictive amendments, to finance a year's operation of the Office of Price Administration which Mr. Henderson directs.

Parity Price Restriction

Although the $120,000,000 OPA fund allowed by the appropriations committee is an increase of $45,000,000 above the amount previously voted by the House, it is $20,000,000 less than the smallest amount the Price Administrator had asked. He said the cut would limit OPA operations severely but that this problem could be met.

Mr. Henderson's main criticism of the bill was directed against an appropriation committee amendment to prevent the OPA from fixing prices on any commodity made in whole or in part from a farm product unless the price reflected 110 per cent of parity. Parity is a level intended to give crops the purchasing power they enjoyed in a previous period, usually 1909-1914.

In a statement issued Saturday night Mr. Henderson said the farm price restriction would force repeal of the general maximum price regulations because it would require studies on thousands of items of food, clothing and industrial products before ceilings could be set.

Senator Robert Wagner (D-NY) asserted in a broadcast last night that the appropriation for Mr. Henderson's office was the most important issue on the home front.

Wagner Supports OPA

"Every grasping landlord, every speculator in war materials and consumers' goods, every producer reaching out for undue profits at the nation's expense is today ganging up on the OPA," Senator Wagner said.

He agreed with the Price Administrator in condemning another amendment which would prohibit the use of subsidies to hold down the cost of living.

Mr. Henderson declared that a third change, requiring Senate confirmation of appointments of all OPA employees paid $4,500 a year or more, would inject politics into price control administration.

Another issue was the 2½ cents a gallon increase in gasoline prices in the 17 rationed states.

The appropriations committee wrote into the measure a provision which in effect would deny the OPA funds to enforce this price increase in such states as Georgia, which receives gasoline by pipe line and where no additional transportation costs have resulted from the cessation of ocean tanker service.

If the Senate accepts the appropriations committee changes, the bill will go back to the House for action.

Steel Director

E. J. Kulas

Elected to the Board of Directors and Vice-Chairman of the executive committee of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. Mr. Kulas was formerly President of the Otis Steel Company which was recently taken over by Jones & Laughlin.

McNutt Says 12,500,000 In War Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the Manpower Commission reported that 12,500,000 persons are now actively engaged in direct war work, and predicted 5,000,000 more would be needed in the next six months.

"General labor shortages are apparent in many war industry centers," he said, adding that "increased employment of women and other persons not now in the labor force will be necessary to meet the demands for war workers during the next year and a half."

Over 50,000,000 Employed

Total employment in the United States now is 50,000,000, the largest in history, surpassing even the boom days of early 1929. Nevertheless, the last report of the Works Projects Administration estimated that 2,600,000 persons still were unemployed, the greater part of them not possessing skills needed in the war production lines.

Congress recently appropriated over $90,000,000 to give vocational training to 3,000,000 persons during the next 12 months.

Mr. McNutt told newspapermen he expected to announce this week the Manpower Commission's program for co-operative action in war industry centers to conserve and utilize manpower in crucial jobs, through agreements reached by industry managements, labor unions and governmental agencies.

The new war employment estimate of 12,500,000, as of July 1, compared with estimates of 9,000,000 on April 1 and 6,900,000 on January 1. The average war employment for the last three months of 1941 was 5,300,000. The fourth quarter figure in 1940 was 1,400,000.

"War Employment"

"War employment" was defined as all manufacturing on war contracts, lend-lease and foreign purchases, and a percentage of transportation and public utilities, including some governmental employment, which is directly chargeable to the war. The estimates covered employment at all stages of production, including mine, raw material processing and transportation, as well as final assembly.

The gain in war employment, Mr. McNutt said, "shows that industry and Government have struck their stride in production for war. It also shows that a very large percentage of the industrial workers in peacetime production are shifting over to war production."

Markets Soon to See 'Victory' Models Of Household Utensils

WASHINGTON (AP)—"Victory" models of household appliances and other articles—manufactured in standardized form and bearing no brand names—may make their appearance on the markets before the war is much older, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has told Congress.

Publication of his testimony before a Senate appropriations subcommittee last week disclosed he told it diversion of non-military production into plants that could not get war contracts was going forward as rapidly as possible.

"What that may mean," he testified, "is that Victory models will be made by one manufacturer and distributed by other organizations in the field. It will undoubtedly mean simplification, standardization of many, many manufactured items. It is one of the most acute problems that faces the civilian economy."

Mr. Henderson said the civilian supply division of the WPB, which is under his direction, already had started with the stove industry to divert and concentrate production into plants not fitted to turn out war materials. He said similar moves were under way in other industries.

Just how soon this change-over would be reflected in the appearance of standardized products on the market was not certain, he said, adding that "fortunately" the country had its biggest inventories of consumer goods in history when the war began.

Treasury Issue Is Well Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the offering of $2,000,000,000 of 2 per cent bonds maturing 1949-1951 had brought subscriptions totaling $3,843,000,000.

He said that subscriptions would be alloted on a basis of 52 per cent.

Hosiery Workers No Longer Idle

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Mushrooming industries and the draft have solved the problem of some 35,000 to 40,000 operatives of the South's full-fashioned hosiery industry who faced unemployment after the silk embargo last summer.

Taylor D. Durham, secretary of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association, said that virtually all the unemployed workers were now at work and that some of the hosiery mills have been faced with an employment problem.

Highly-skilled knitters who can readily learn to be mechanics, Mr. Durham said, have left the mills in large numbers to take better paying jobs in war work. The vacancies have been filled, he said, from workers in the industry working at lower-paid jobs.

The southern industry, Mr. Durham said, now operates at less than 60 per cent of capacity and seeks some sort of war assembly work for its unused floor space. The southern industry formerly employed 100,000 workers.

Sharp Drop in Coal Output Reported Holiday Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Fuels Co-ordination Office reported a sharp decrease in coal production during the week ended July 4 cut severely into the rate at which consumers had been building stockpiles.

Bituminous production dropped to 8,135,000 tons during the week, the office said, compared with 11,425,000 tons in the preceding seven-day period. Anthracite output was 941,000 tons, compared with 1,238,000 tons in the preceding week.

The decrease was attributed largely to miners taking vacations in some regions and to the Independence Day holiday.

Chicago Bank Wins Bid

NEW YORK (AP)—The First National Bank of Chicago was the successful bidder for a new issue of $2,800,000 city of Cleveland refunding bonds on a bid of 101.042 for the issue as 2s. The bonds will mature serially, November 1, 1947 to November 1, 1953.

Non-War Spending By Congress Cut Nearly 1½ Billions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress, dealing out colossal direct war appropriations with an open hand, has simultaneously slashed nearly one and one-half billion dollars from the Government's usual non-war spending.

Capitol fiscal experts said today it would be several weeks before the exact totals could be calculated. Complicated figures are involved because in some cases war and non-war appropriations are intermingled. For that matter, there are points of controversy over what is and is not a war appropriation since many peace-time agencies are engaged in war work.

However, the following unofficial tabulation shows $1,440,078,422 cut on five major items:

Appropriation	1942	1943
Interior dept.	$238,101,280	$178,099,712
Civilian conserv.	246,960,000	None
Youth admin.	151,767,000	61,274,000
Work Proj Adm.	875,000,000	280,000,000
Agriculture dept.	1,127,623,854	680,000,000
Totals	2,639,452,134	1,199,373,712

(The Agriculture Department appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, is not finally decided. Matters in dispute between the Senate and House are not expected, however, to affect the total greatly.)

In many instances, Congress followed the recommendations of the Joint Senate-House committee on non-essential expenditures, headed by Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia.

Central Vermont Road's Outlook Seen Serious

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—The Central Vermont Railway is faced "with a serious proposition to make ends meet," according to General Manager H. A. Carson.

Addressing the St. Albans Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Carson said that although railroad business was booming on some lines, the revenue on the Central Vermont has been decreasing because traffic which formerly flowed North and South from Canada was going from East to West.

Mr. Carson reported a slight increase in passenger traffic but added that the line was able to carry hundreds more in the daytime and in the midweek period.

He announced that the machine shops of the road, closed since June 19, would be reopened July 13, adding, "I hope there will be sufficient work available to permit running of the shops uninterruptedly."

Record Steel Plate Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board reported that for the second successive month steel plate output had topped the million-ton mark, with June shipments totaling 1,050,962 compared with 1,012,194 tons in May.

Tax Comparisons

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here are comparisons between typical individual income taxes now paid by individuals and those which would be paid under rates approved by the House Ways and Means Committee:

Net Income Before Personal Exemption	Single Person—No Dependents: Present Law	Committee Rates
$ 500	$ 0	$ 0
600	0	15
700	0	33
800	3	53
900	11	71
1,000	21	89
1,200	40	126
1,500	69	181
2,000	117	273
2,500	165	385
3,000	221	472
4,000	347	686
5,000	483	915
6,000	649	1,174
8,000	1,031	1,742
10,000	1,493	2,390
20,000	4,929	6,816
50,000	20,882	25,811
100,000	53,214	64,641
500,000	343,854	416,616

Net Income Before Personal Exemption	Married Person—No Dependents: Present Law	Committee Rates
$ 1,200	$ 0	$ 0
1,300	0	13
1,400	0	30
1,500	0	48
1,700	13	85
2,000	42	140
2,500	90	223
3,000	138	324
4,000	249	532
5,000	375	746
6,000	521	982
8,000	873	1,532
10,000	1,308	2,152
20,000	4,614	6,452
50,000	20,439	25,394
100,000	52,764	64,080
500,000	345,084	414,000

Net Income Before Personal Exemption	Married Person—Two Dependents: Present Law	Committee Rates
$ 2,000	$ 0	$ 0
2,100	0	9
2,200	0	26
2,300	0	43
2,400	6	62
2,500	12	80
3,000	58	172
4,000	154	356
5,000	271	570
6,000	397	784
8,000	717	1,292
10,000	1,117	1,880
20,000	4,287	6,036
50,000	19,987	24,585
100,000	52,180	63,396
500,000	344,476	413,396

WPB Forbids Tool Output With Special Specifications

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board moved to eliminate another bottleneck in the manufacture of machine tools by prohibiting production of tools calling for special electrical specifications after July 15.

The special specifications include non-standard types of electric controls and motors not ordinarily used by machine tool makers. The order is expected to speed production by simplifying manufacturing processes.

Purchases by the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission and orders authorized by WPB are exempted from the order.

General Tire Charged With Anti-Trust Violation

CLEVELAND (AP)—The General Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron has been charged in a Federal court suit with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in connection with the sale of camelback used for retreading tires.

The suit, filed by Assistant United States Attorney Jerome N. Curtis, asserted that the company in selling patented equipment for retreading tires implied by the wording in contracts that its unpatented camelback "was tied to the use of licensed and patented equipment sold exclusively by the company."

"The effect of such practice," it was charged, "has been to suppress and restrain competition in the sale of camelback."

The Government asked that the company be restrained from continuing such practice.

Record Sugar Beet Output Forecast

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A record production of sugar beets was foreseen by the Federal Crop reporting Board in estimating that total production from beet and cane sugar would exceed 19,000,000 short tons or about 4,000,000 more than last year.

The growing condition of sugar beets pointed to a yield of 12.6 tons an acre, which would indicate a crop of 12,457,000 tons, slightly exceeding the previous record high production of 12,292,000 tons in 1940. On the basis of July 1 conditions the sugar cane states were expected to produce 6,721,000 tons of cane for sugar this year, against 4,926,000 tons in 1941. This estimate included 5,586,000 tons in Louisiana and 1,135,000 tons in Florida.

Sugar beet growers increased plantings one-third over last year, according to returns from sugar beet factories and individual growers, and the 1,061,000 acres planted was slightly above the previous record of 1,036,000 in 1933. In 1941, there were 794,000 acres planted.

Should probable abandonment, now indicated at 6.8 per cent, correctly measure the acreage loss this season, about 929,000 acres would be left for harvest, the board said. This would exceed last year's harvested acreage by nearly one-third and about equal the previous record high of 983,000 acres harvested in 1933.

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of July 18, 1942

HOW IT WAS IN TOBRUK — By Edmund Stevens
Our North African correspondent describes the details of front-line experiences in the bomb-battered seaport of Tobruk and the no man's land beyond.

HOW WE NEED THE STOCKPILE! — By Lincoln Gordon
Sixth of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its series entitled "The Fight for a Free World."

BROADWAY IN THE BIRCHES — By Homer Croy
The Lakewood Players Theater attracts more and more visitors to Skowhegan, Maine, as Norbert L. Swett starts his first year of theater production and sets a record of 335 plays given in a backwoods summer playhouse.

TUNING IN ON THE TRAITORS — By Ernest S. Pisko
A quartet of Nazi sympathizers is spreading over the United States by radio propaganda uniting variations of the Goebbels song "Quit fighting, Americans! Or, better still, start fighting among yourselves."

THE FOLKLORE OF LATIN AMERICA'S MUSIC — By Nicolas Slonimsky
"A people's music is largely a matter of climate," says this South American traveler and musician in a tracing of musical development in the South American countries.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	153,450
1942 volume to date	55,454,261
1941 volume to date	70,878,139

Stocks Easy; Further Light Profit Selling

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—A generally lower drift ruled in today's stock market as light profit taking was resumed on last week's big upswing, second best for the year to date.

The encouraging feature of the performance, from the standpoint of bullish forces, was that selling never was of an urgent character. The ticker tape frequently halted and early losses running to around a point were reduced in many instances after mid-day. Recessions, on the whole, were in minor fractions at the close. A smattering of modest advances took the edge off the retreat.

Inspiring the trimming of commitments was the darker war news from Russia which tended to offset slightly more hopeful despatches from Egypt. Renewed tax doubts also caused some buyers to stand aside. Persistence of mild inflation psychology was a bolstering influence.

Transfers for the full proceedings approximated 300,000 shares.

On the offside the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, American Telephone, Great Northern, Anaconda, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil (N. J.), and U. S. Gypsum.

Among resistant spots were du Pont, Boeing, Dow Chemical, U. S. Rubber, and Goodrich.

Gains were registered in the curb for Aluminum of America, Cities Service, Creole Petroleum and Gulf Oil. Laggards included Brewster Aero, Humble Oil, N. J. Zinc, and Pennroad.

Bonds Mildly Irregular

The bond market developed mildly irregular tendencies today with small gains and losses the general rule near the final hour.

Under water most of the time were, among others, St. Paul 5s, American Telephone 3s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Republic Steel 4½s, New York Central 4s, International Hydro-Electric 6s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

More resistant were international Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Alleghany modified 5s, Western Pacific first 5s and Atlantic Coast Line 4½s.

U. S. Governments were only slightly changed either way on the stock exchange and outside markets.

New South Wales 5s advanced around a point but most other foreign dollar obligations were quiet.

Vast American Arms Output Will Crush Axis, Says Knudsen

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—America's genius for production—production far beyond the tremendous progress the nation already has achieved—will inevitably crush the Axis under a staggering outpouring of war weapons, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen told 200 war manufacturers here following a Sunday tour of plants operating at full tilt.

"We are slow to get mad and we have taken a little bouncing around because of it, but I think we are going to have a little surprise for Hitler and the others," the chief of Army war production declared. "One of our greatest advantages is the delight American manufacturers have always taken in setting up 'impossible' quotas and then exceeding them."

Mr. Knudsen declared that "little by little we are getting everyone in the country into the total war effort, which is as it should be."

"It is going to be a long, hard struggle and we have hardy scratched the surface," he said. "But beyond any question, we are going to win, no matter how long it takes."

Headlining the major phases of the production effort as materials, labor, design and tooling, Mr. Knudsen declared there was "no real cause for worry" over a material shortage.

"We have more steel than the Axis, more copper, more aluminum—plenty of everything we need except rubber, and we are going to have rubber, too, in good time," Mr. Knudsen said.

He paid warm tribute to the women of the country for the "all-important" role they are playing in the production effort, declaring they had helped to prevent a labor shortage that was imminent a few months ago.

All Bolivian Rubber Output to Go to U. S.

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—A contract for the sale of the entire Bolivian rubber production, expected to amount to 3,000 tons in 1943, will be signed by Foreign Minister Eduardo Anze and United States Ambassador Pierre de Boal.

The United States will pay 45 cents a pound under the contract, which will run for several years, and will furnish $2,125,000 for the opening of roads, development of new plantations and hygienic measures in the producing areas.

Argentina and Uruguay had been bidding for Bolivia's rubber.

Coffey Heads Furniture Men

CHICAGO (AP) — Harold F. Coffey of Lenoir, N. C., has been elected chairman of the American Furniture Mart board of governors, succeeding Albert Stone of Gardner, Mass. A. A. Laun of Kiel, Wis., was named to succeed Mr. Coffey as vice-chairman of the board of governors.

SEC to Resume Hearings On A. G. & E. Unit

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Reorganization of the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation system is well on its way to conclusion, the trustees said today in a progress report covering 1941.

Among the accomplishments of the year listed were:

Reduction of bank debt and improvement in the system's basic debt structure.

Payment of accumulated back taxes.

Refunding of $150,000,000 at lower interest rates and debt reduction by sale of properties.

The trustees, Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorp, said, however, that earnings in 1941 showed no improvement because of rising costs and taxes and loss of revenue from Philippine subsidiaries.

As previously announced, profit for the year was $10,514,171 before interest on indebtedness, against $11,941,976 on a similar basis in 1940.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered hearings resumed July 24 on a proposal by trustees of the bankrupt Associated Gas & Electric system to shuffle holdings that would result in dissolution of the Keystone Public Service Company.

The proposal involves the Associated Electric Company, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Utilities Company, Pennsylvania Electric, and Penelec Water Companies.

The commission said particular attention would be paid to the "considerations" and whether they were "reasonable."

Exchange Proposed

Under the plan New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Utilities Company, a registered holding company, under Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorp, trustees in bankruptcy for the A. G. & E., proposes to exchange its 1,572 shares of $2.80 preferred stock and 115,000 shares of common, $1 par value, of the Keystone Public Service, with the Associated Electric Company, for $1,832,500 principal amount of the Metropolitan Edison Corporation secured consolidated refunding gold bonds, 6 per cent, due 1961, now held by the Associated Electric.

The Associated Electric, as part of the transaction, proposes to deliver the bonds to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Utilities will obtain the release of 1,408 shares of $2.81 cumulative preferred stock and 118,000 common stock of Keystone now pledged as collateral with the Pennsylvania Company.

The Associated Electric would acquire for $727,600 cash plus interest Keystone's New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey 5 per cent debentures amounting to $856,000 and also will take over Keystone's investment in Citizens' Transit Company for $50,670.

Donate Keystone Stock

The Associated Electric also would donate to Keystone as a capital contribution 1,572 shares of the preferred stock of Keystone, which in turn would sell for the redemption price of $52.50 a share 10,387 shares of its outstanding preferred stock.

Pennsylvania Electric, a subsidiary of Associated Electric, plans to acquire Keystone's assets and assume its liabilities for a cash figure yet to be fixed. Pennsylvania also proposes to issue and sell at private sale $500,000 principal amount of notes maturing serially to help redeem Keystone's preferred stock. Keystone's net cash proceeds would be turned over to Pennsylvania Electric and the company would then be dissolved.

The Pennsylvania plans to acquire for $311,308 the Penelec Water Company's property used to supply water to the Pennsylvania's Seward generating plant.

Hunting Deer for Hides May Start New Industry

DENVER (AP)—Big game hunting in the United States has received the full sanction of the Federal Government—war or no war—and what's more, a new industry may stem from it.

Dr. H. L. Shantz, chief of the division of Wild Life Management of the United States Forest Service, says that heretofore as many as 1,200,000 deer hides have been imported annually from Thailand and South America.

But with imports reduced to vitally needed goods, hides such as these—which are manufactured into leather worth almost twice as much as leather from beef hides—are crowded out of the import trade.

"Americans have never saved their deer hides in commercial quantities," Mr. Shantz explained.

"But this year many States are trying to arrange a market for these hides."

"In almost all parts of the West," he said, "State and forestry officials are apprehensive of the growing numbers of deer and elk that are competing with cattle and sheep for mountain forage."

Many States are meeting the situation by extending the hunting season and liberalizing bag limits on deer and elk.

Named Boston Bank Director

At a meeting of the Directors of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Carleton R. Richmond was added to the Board. Mr. Richmond is Treasurer of Wellington Sears Company.

Full stock tables follow, columns: 1942 High, 1942 Low, Stks/Divds (Dollars), Sales (100s), High, Low, Close, Net Ch'ge. Sections: A, B, C, D—E, F, G, H—I, J—K—L, M, N—O, P, Q—R, S, T—U, V—W, Y—Z.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Output Rate Steady During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the past week remained unchanged at 97½ per cent of capacity, with furnace repairs and limited scrap supply preventing an increase, the magazine Steel reports.

The rate at Pittsburgh advanced 1 point to 95 per cent, at Cleveland 3 points to 95 and at Cincinnati 1 point to 92. At Chicago output continued to decline, dropping 1½ points to 101½ per cent, Wheeling was down 6 points to 77½, Detroit 2 points to 89 and New England 3 points to 92. Production was steady at St. Louis, 95½ per cent; Buffalo, 90½; eastern Pennsylvania, 96; Birmingham, 95; Youngstown, 95.

"Extent to which allocations and directives have superseded priority ratings is indicated," the publication pointed out, "by the statement of an eastern steelmaker that more than 83 per cent of its orders are covered by direct order and less than 17 per cent is available for A-1-a or lower ratings. In the Chicago district mills estimate that approximately 90 per cent of orders are on directives.

"Reclassification of orders under the new designations, AAA, AA-1, AA-2, etc., has not been undertaken to any extent, except that orders formerly rated at AA have automatically become AA-2. The latter rating now is the measure for deliveries on most products. For several weeks producers have been unable to promise definite deliveries on major products with A-1-a rating and at present this priority has practically no standing. Assignment of the higher ratings under the new plan is expected to appear soon but as long as the high proportion of allocations persists even these will not have much effect."

The review said that steel ingot output in first six months totaled 42,570,247 net tons, 4 per cent more than the first-half production in the record year, 1941. Production in June was 7,002,155 tons, compared with 7,386,890 tons in May. In June, 1941, total production was 6,792,751 tons. The first half total is at the rate of more than 85,000,000 tons a year.

"Lend-lease requirements," the review stated, "about 650,000 tons per month, are increasingly contracting supply of semifinished steel for domestic products and some finishing mills are operating only intermittently as steel is received. This applies to sheets and wire especially."

Sales at Retail 4 to 7 Per Cent Under 1941 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported retail trade improved during the past week under the influence of more favorable weather conditions and clearance promotions. Dollar sales volume held to levels below those of a year ago, the mercantile agency found in its weekly survey, some merchants attributing the decline to a slump in credit sales, travel curtailment and loss of potential buyers of men's clothing in the draft.

Compared with a year ago, sales volume was down 4 to 7 per cent. Declines by major regions included New England, 5 to 7 per cent, East 7 to 11 per cent Middle West 3 to 9 per cent, South 2 to 4 per cent, Southwest 4 to 8 per cent, Northwest 8 to 12 per cent and Pacific Coast 3 to 5 per cent.

Wholesale business showed a moderate improvement with the opening of the fall buying season in many lines, but initial bookings were reported on a conservative basis.

Current Business Statistics

July 13, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Jul 4	§§130.6	129.6	117.7
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Jul 4	2034	x1904	2006
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Jul 4	3397	3719	3688
Electric power, mil. kwh	Jul 4	3434	3457	2904
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Jul 20	99.1	97.7	96.2
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Jul 4	784	883	760
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Jul 4	84	100	86
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Jul 8	xx3545	4077	xx3097
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol	Jul 8	xx3862	3191	xx3384
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Jul 8	3069	2873	2349
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	Jul 8	2530	2360	3134
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Jul 1	6469	6505	5897
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Jul 1	25502	25945	23949
Investments, mil. dol.	Jul 1	21642	20889	17872
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. a.	Jul 10	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Jul 10	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. a.	Jul 10	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Jul 10	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Jul 10	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Jul 8	13489	13416	9695
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Jul 10	4.04	4.03⅝	4.03½
Failures, commercial, number	Jul 9	189	186	184
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Jul 8	22740	22739	22040
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 30 rails, dol.§	Jul 11	61.5	**61.3	64.8
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.§	Jul 11	*3.00	**2.91	1.90
Stock averages, dol.§	Jul 11	37.3	**38.8	43.8
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Jul 11	2763	xx1417	3294
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Jul 4	§§98.5	§§98.4	97.7
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Jul 4	104.9	104.6	84.1
Foods, 1926 = 100	Jul 4	99.3	99.3	84.1
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Jul 10	167.9	167.4	148.6
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jul 10	163.5	163.1	150.1
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jul 10	179.5	178.6	143.1
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jul 10	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ⅞ staple, $ per lb.††	Jul 10	.199	.199	.150
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	Jul 10	.155	.155	.150
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Jul 10	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	Jul 10	.037	.037	.038
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	Jul 10	1.086	1.073	0.980
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jul 10	‡‡1.747	‡‡1.218	‡‡1.255

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 15 years. **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. xRevised. xxOn fewer issues. ***Friday data, Saturday holiday. xxxFive-day week.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 72-68	100.10	100.10	100.10
1 2¼s 72-67	101.8	101.8	101.8

New York City Bond

4 3s 80	103¼	103¼	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
49 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88¼	85½	85½
16 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	74	73	73¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 3½	106	106	106
8 Am & For P 5½ 2020	64½	64	64
3 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107½
3 Am T & T 3s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100½	100¼	100½
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	63½	63½	63½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 ATaSF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¾	78½	78½
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	85¼	85¼	85¼
6 A C Line 4½s 64	61	60½	61
101 A C Line 5s 45	100	99½	100
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	84¾	84	84½
16 B&O 5s st A	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 B&O 5s st C	31½	31½	31½
38 B&O 2000st D	27½	27	27½
38 B&O 5s st F	27¾	27½	27¾
17 B&O cv 4s st	21¾	21	21¼
18 B&O 4s 48	94½	94½	94½
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48	48	48
3 B&O S W 5s st	37½	37½	37½
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31	30½	31
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	68¾	68½	68¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103½	103½	103½
5 Buf R&P 5T st	35½	35½	35½
2 Can Nat 3s 69 Oct	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	96½	96½	96½
25 Can Pac 4s perp	89¾	89¾	89¾
9 Can Pac 3s 60	83½	83½	83½
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	80½	80½	80½
1 Cen R&R N J 5s 87	17½	17½	17½
6 Cen R R N J 4s 87	18½	18½	18½
7 Certain-td 3½s 48	87½	87½	87½
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	100½	100½	100½
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101	101	101
38 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¾	20½	20¾
20 CB&Q 4½s 77	84½	84½	84½
16 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78½	78½	78½
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	83½	83½	83½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86½	86½	86½
11 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13¼	13	13¼
5 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3¼	3½	3¼
10 CM&StP gen 4s 89	38½	38½	38½
10 Chi&NW 4m 5s 37	30½	30½	30½
16 Chi & NW 4½s 87	27½	27½	27½
35 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14½	14½	14½
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 CRI & P 4s 88	24	24	24
17 CRI&PacRR 4½s 34	13	12¾	12¾
1 CStL&NONOem 4s 31	80½	80½	80½
5 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	94½	94½	94½
26 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45½	45½	45½
4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	38½	38½	38½
1 CIevUnTerm 3s 73	87	87	87
3 CIevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Colo&So 4½s 80	21½	21½	21½
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90½	90½	90½
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	88½	88½	88½
1 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	108½	108½	109
15 Con Edis 3½s 65	105½	105	105
1 Consum Pow 3½s 69	108	108	108
1 Cuba No Rr 5½s 42	31	31	31
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	83½	83½	83½
27 D&RG 4s 36	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 Erie 4½s 2015	47¼	47	47
20 Erie 4s 95	90½	90	90
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Ft Smith Ry 5½s 52	99½	99½	99½
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	81	81	81
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	80½	80½	80½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
19 Gt Nor 4s 46 D	94½	94½	94½
2 Hudson Clal 5s 62A	39½	38½	38½
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42½	42¾	42¾
3 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	13½	13½	13¾
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47	47
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44½	44½
23 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44	43½	43½
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47¾	47¼	47¼
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43½	43½	43½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
1 Int Gt Nor 8s 52 B	17	17	17
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27½	27	27
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	58¾	58¾	58¾
25 Int T&T 5s 55	57½	57	57½
1 Jones&LaughSt 3½s 61	96½	96½	96½
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	68	68	68
1 KC South 5s 50	67	67	67
1 Kresge Found 3s 60	99½	99½	99½
33 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86	85½	85½
8 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	86½	86½	86½
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49½	49½	49½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s st	49¾	49¾	49¾
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	90½	90½	90½
2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
30 M&StPSSM cn 4s 38	13¼	13	13
11 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35½	35½	35½
1 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	18¾	18¾	18¾
53 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39¾	39	39¾
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29¾	29¾	29¾
11 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29	28¾	28¾
29 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28¾	28¼	28¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	28¾	28	28
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¾	28½	28½
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¾	28½	28½
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28¾	28½	28½
4 MonWPa Pub Svc 5s 65	100½	100½	100½
26 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	108	104¾	108
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35¼	35	35¼
10 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Nat Steel 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	60½	60½	60½
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 No Tex&M 5½s 54	47	47	47
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50¾	50¾
20 NYC 4s 2003 A	29¾	29¾	29¾
37 NYC cn 4s 98	48¾	48	48
12 NYC 3½s 46	94¼	94¼	94¼
23 NYC cv 3½s 52	84¾	84	84¼
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71	71	71
14 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62¾	62¾
8 NY Chi&StL 3½s 47	90½	90½	90½
9 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100½	100½	100½
1 NY Edis 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
36 NYNHaH cv 6s 48	39¾	38¾	39¼
1 NYNHaH 4½s 67	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 NYNHaH 4s 56	33¾	33¾	33¾
9 Niag Falls P3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Niag Sh cv 3½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Nor! Sou cv 5s 2014	25¾	25¼	25¾
1 Nor! Sou 4½s 56	71¾	71¾	71¾
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	81¾	81¾	81¾
29 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53¾	53¼	53¾
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Or Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
4 Otis El 4½s 62 A	101	101	101
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
4 Pen Co 4s 52 E	105	105	105
4 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen RR gen 5½s 68	108	107¾	107¾
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101	101¾
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	88¼	88¼
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97¼	97¼	97¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97¼	97¼	97½
6 Pen RR 3½s 70	89½	89½	89½
10 Pen RR 3½s 52	88¾	88½	88¾
10 Pere Marq 4s 56	60	59¾	60
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	99	99	99
22 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29½	29½	29½
2 Philip Morris 3½ 62	103	103	103
8 Philippine Ry 4s 37	3¾	3¾	3¾
13 Port Gen E 4½s 60	86½	86½	86½
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
12 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¼	101	101½
6 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	49½	49½	49½
8 St L S F 5s 50 B	14¾	13¾	14½
24 St L S F 4½s 78	14¾	14	14¾
13 St L S F 4s 50 A	13½	13	13½
10 St L SW 5s 52	44	44	44
6 Schenley Distill 4s 52	103	103	103
14 Seab A L cn 6s 49	8	8¼	8¼
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15¾	15¾	15¾
8 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	97	97	97
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106½	106½	106½
11 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51¾	51½	51¾
11 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51	51	51
33 So Pac 4½s 69	51¼	51	51½
4 So Pac rfg 4s 55	46¾	46¾	46¾
7 So Pac 3½s 46	85¾	85½	85¾
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¾	53½	53¾
2 So Pac SP Ter 4s 50	83¾	83½	83¾
4 South Ry 5½s 56	86¾	86	86
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	82	82	82
4 South Ry cn 6s 94	89	89	89
2 SouthRy gen 4s 56	82¾	82½	82½
1 Stand Oil Cal 3½s	102	102	102
1 Stand Oil NJ 2s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
40 Tex Corp 3s 59	106	105¾	106
3 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	61½	61	61
11 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	61	61	61
11 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15	14½	14½
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	98	98	98
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	100½	100¼	100½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	98½	98½	98½
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Utah Ltr&Trac 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	98	98	98
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108	108	108
18 Wabash 4½s 91	29¾	29½	29½
1 Wabash 4s 81	31½	31½	31½
16 Wabash 4s 71	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
27 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	98	98	98
8 Westn Md 4s 52	84½	84½	84½
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	39½	39½	39½
31 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	39½	39	39
11 Western Un 5s 51	81¼	81¼	81½
2 Western Un 5s 60	79½	79	79½
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93	93	93
13 Wis Cen 4s 49	44½	44½	44½
3 Wisc El Pow 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Young S&T 3½s 60	99½	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72¾	72¾	72¾
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	72¾	72¾	72¾
10 Argentine 4s 58	86	86	86
3 Australia 5s 55	62½	62½	62½
3 Australia 5s 57	62½	62½	62½
5 Australia 4½s 56	58½	58½	58½
2 Belgium 6s 55	96½	96½	96½
1 Brazil 8s 41	33½	33½	33½
9 Brazil 6½s 27-57	33¼	33¼	33¼
15 Buen A 4½s 77	62¾	62¾	62¾
3 Canada 3½s 61	99½	99½	99½
2 Canada 3s 67	99½	99½	99½
3 Canada 2¾s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Copenhagen 5s 52	29½	29½	29½
27 Denmark 5½s 55	33¾	33	33¾
5 Mex 1d 4s asd 45	6	6	6
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16¾	16¾	16½
5 N Sou Wales 5s 57	71	71	71
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	13	12	13
7 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	70	70	70
8 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s79	56¾	56¾	56¾

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.80	1.97
Amerex Holding	12.50	14.00
American Business Shares	3.30	3.52
Axe Houghton Fund	9.24	9.94
Axe Houghton Fund	11.90	12.80
Broad Street Investing	18.38	19.84
Bullock Fund	10.81	11.52
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	32.50	34.38
Christiana Securities Co	1800.00	1900.00
Commodity Corp	9.29	10.16
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.00	36.75
Dividend Shares	.91	1.03
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	9.03	9.90
Equitable Invest Corp	20.50	22.20
Fiduciary Corp 1st pf	14.75	15.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.15	14.15
Fund Investors Inc	13.93	15.27
General Capital	34.10	35.98
General Investors Trust	3.67	4.01
Incorporated Investors	12.55	13.50
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.66	.74
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.90	1.09
*Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-3 15.44 B-2 8.01		
B-2 23.55 B-3 10.72		
B-1 38.93 B-1 31.36		
K-2 1.30 S-4 11.79		
K-1 13.34 K-3 11.06		
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	72.00	73.00
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	30.30	30.30
Maryland Fund	3.35	3.95
Mass Investr Tr	13.75	14.60
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.33	7.86
Mutual Invest	7.38	8.07
Nation Wide Voting	.91	1.01
New England Fund	9.71	10.67
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13½	15½
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.33
Putnam Fund	10.70	11.44
Quarterly Income Shares	4.25	5.10
Railway & Light Sec	5.50	7.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	58.50	
Repub Invest Fund	3.38	3.88
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.34	76.82
Spencer Trask Fund	11.14	11.84
Stand Util Inc	.80	1.1
State Street Invest	58.21	60.84
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	
Trustee Industry Shrs	.60	.68
Wellington Fund	13.33	13.61
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr AA mod acc mod	2.01	
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.43	
Diversified Tr C	2.65	
Diversified Tr D	4.10	4.66
Foundation Tr Shars A	3.48	4.34
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.49	4.34
Nation Wide Sec	2.61	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.125	
North Am Tr Shrs 1923	1.55	
North Am Tr Shrs 1924	1.90	
North Am Tr Shrs 1926	1.80	
North Am Tr Shrs 1928	1.50	
Super of Am Tr AA	1.21	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.75	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.88	
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	25	375
First Boston Corp	6.75	10.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2¢ less if not held 3 years.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	118½	120½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47½	49½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36½
American Equit (1)	17	18½
American Ins Nwk (½a)	12½	13½
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	41½	43½
American Reserve	9	10
Acerican Surety (2½)	42	51
Automobile (1a)	33	34
Baltimore American .30(a)	6¼	7½
Boston (10a)	402	512
Camden Fire (1)	17½	19
Carolina (1.20a)	24	26
City of N York (1.20)	16¾	17½
Connecticut Gen Life (1)	28¼	29½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	71¾	73½
Fidelity Deposit (4a)	113½	118½
Firemen's Newark (.60)	9¼	10¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	26½	28
General Reinsurance (2)	38½	40¼
Georgia Home (1a)	30½	33
Glenns Falls (1.60)	42	44
Globe & Republic (¼)	6¼	7¼
Globe & Rutgers	6¼	7¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	34½	36
Hanover (1.20)	23½	24½
Hartford Fire (2a)	84	89½
Home Fire Sec	½	¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27½	29
Homestead (1)	11¾	13½
Knickerbocker (¼)	7¾	8¾
Lincoln Fire	3¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¼
Massachusetts Bonding (3¼)	50	59½
National Fire (2)	53	55
National Liberty (.30a)	6¾	7¾
New Amsterdam Cas. (.67½a0)	19¾	20½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	38	41
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14½
North River (1)	30½	32½
Northeast Insurance	4	4½
Phoenix (2a)	53½	55½
Providence Washington (1)	23½	25½
Republic Insur Texas (1.20)	30½	31½
Revere (P) Insur (1.20a)	30½	31½
Rhode Island Insurance	4¼	4¾
St Paul Fire (3)	241	260
Springfield (4½a)	102	110
Standard Accident	48¾	53½
Sun Life (13)	190	210
Travelers (10)	391	401
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	33	36½
United States Fire (3)	43½	44½
Westchester (1.20a)	29¾	31½

a—Also extra or extras. s—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Lumber Output Heavy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported today that lumber production for the week ended July 4 stood at 146 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 167 per cent. Production totaled 216,319,000 feet, which was 23 per cent less than the previous week, and 14 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Firestone Tire & Rubber

AKRON, Ohio, July 10 (AP)—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. reported today profit for the six months ended April 30 of $5,183,624 after reductions and provision for $1,500,000 additional reserve, equal to $1.97 per common share. Profit for the same period a year ago, after providing $1,500,000 reserve, was $4,789,168, equal to $1.75 a common share.

Argentina, Vichy Tanker Deal Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—As the Germans extend their submarine offensive in the Americas and the Allies speed up their building and look around for any surplus tonnage that is going, so Argentina becomes more ardent—almost fanatical—in promoting its own merchant marine.

The latest report is that the government is negotiating the purchase of seven Vichy-controlled French tankers lying idle in Martinique. This report was carried by the newspaper Critica which said that the German Government was disposed to recognize such a transaction provided the ships are not used in trade with Allied countries.

Discussion of Deal

The newspaper said that the transaction was discussed at a Government House conference, in the Acting President's office, with the participation of representatives of the State Oil Company, the State Merchant Fleet and technical advisers.

Two of the seven tankers supposed to be the subject of a proposed transaction between Buenos Aires and Vichy are stated to be super-oil carriers.

According to Critica, the French Government has decided to sell the tankers in view of the naval demands of the Axis, on the one hand, and of the menace of North American occupation, on the other hand.

Apart from the reported qualified acquiescence on the part of Germany, Critica declared that overtures have been made to secure the approval of the United States.

The proposed deal, it was stated, would be financed by an extra surcharge on imported and domestic oil. This was decreed a few days before the report appeared on the Martinique tankers. Fifty million pesos have already acrued to the treasury and eighty millions are anticipated by the end of the year. This would be equivalent to $20,000,000, approximately, sufficient, it is deemed to yield a practical basis for the reported transaction.

Official Silence

Complete official silence has been maintained on this

Japanese Impress About 5,000,000 Chinese Laborers

CHUNGKING, China, July 13 (AP)—Invading Japanese forces have impressed approximately 5,000,000 Chinese laborers in North China during the past five years and sent them to Manchuria and Japan to relieve an acute labor shortage, Chinese quarters reported today.

Now, these quarters declared, the Japanese are planning to conscript 2,000,000 more—of whom 1,500,000 are to be sent to Manchuria, 150,000 to Inner Mongolia and 100,000 to Japan, while the remaining 250,000 will be put to work in North China.

In order to facilitate this program the Japanese-sponsored regime in Shansi Province, it was said, issued orders that 10 laborers be sent from each village "for training." The puppet government was reported planning to conscript 120,000 workers in that Province alone before the end of the year.

One of the favorite methods used by the Japanese to obtain laborers the Chinese said, is to arrest young men on various pretexts.

Early in February the Japanese were said to have arrested more than 1,000 able-bodied men in Southeastern Shansi and transported them to an undisclosed destination for "reconstruction work."

Ships Reach Toulon From Madagascar

TOULON, Unoccupied France, July 13 (AP) — Two small French war craft, the surviving French units of the battle of Courrier Bay, Madagascar, arrived here yesterday with more than 200 men after a 11,000-mile voyage from Madagascar.

To the welcome of whistles and the full regalia put on at short notice by the entire fleet at this French naval base, the 1,400-ton submarine Glorieux and the 2,000-ton colonial escort vessel D'Iberville steamed into port. They had come around Cape of Good Hope and through the Straits of Gibraltar.

The brief resistance of French naval units to the British at Courrier Bay cost the French an auxiliary cruiser, an escort ship, and two submarines.

U. S. to Send Airplanes And Equipment to Cuba

HAVANA, July 13 (AP)—A number of "Mosquito" patrol boats, airplanes, and other fighting equipment will be delivered to the Cuban Navy soon by the United States, Commodore Julio Diez Arguelles, Chief of the Cuban Naval Staff, said July 11 at a graduation ceremony for 60 officers.

Ten of the new officers will leave immediately for Pensacola, Fla., to take naval flying courses. Forty others will receive special training in the United States, some of them serving aboard United States destroyers in the Pacific.

Five officers who were graduated last year still are serving aboard United States warships in the Pacific and have participated in combat assignments, the Cuban said.

Soldier Gets 10 Years For Theft of Pay Roll

SEATTLE, July 13 (AP)—Harry Charles Savage can reflect for 10 years (less time off for good behavior) in McNeil Island Prison on spending a $5,000 Army pay roll and jousting in a jeep.

Savage, a soldier from Rochester, N. Y., was sentenced to that term today by Federal Judge John C. Bowen, after a plea of guilty.

Lieut. Robert I. Cummings and Savage were delivering a $6,000 pay roll last March to Olmpic Peninsula units. Lieutenant Cummings, from Buffalo, N. Y., was in a hotel at Sequim arranging for quarters when Savage drove off in the Army jeep with the money. Savage was trailed across the nation and arrested in Chicago with about $400.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE big profits daily. Sell 50 assorted Personal Christmas Cards for only $1.00. Fourteen Box Assortments 33⅓c up. Odd Cards 2½c each. Send for Free Samples exclusive $1 line Personal Cards and Imprinted Stationery. Request $1 assortment on approval. New England Art Publishers, North Abington, E-222, Mass.

FURS

MAGNIFICENT brand new pair of gorgeous genuine Silver Foxes ($150 value), bargain at $75.00. MILLER FUR COMPANY, 166 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill. Shipped anywhere for inspection and approval

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER: Dictaphone operator. Several years' experience in office detail. Free to go anywhere. Box 82, 1293 National Press Bldg.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

A BEAUTIFUL business home, 14 rooms, on highway in Woodstock, Vt. 41 Pleasant St., or Tel. 394.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTON, Mass.—Ideally located on Worcester Turnpike; 2 rooms, private bath, kitchenette; closet space; convenient; transportation. Call Decatur 0464.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 OLDSMOBILE 2 DR. SEDAN—Excellent tires; for immediate sale; call after 5 P. M. or Sunday, MRS. J. SCALLAN, Sharon, Mass or phone Sharon 2228.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and COUNTRY CLUB, for study or recreation, BELLPORT, L. I. For the whole family. Formal gardens, swimming pool, sport activities; golf course near by; 30-acre farm; home cooking; reasonable rates; 54 miles from New York via Long Island Railroad; catering to Christian Scientists. Write for details.

COUNTRY home, unsurpassed mountain view, near Lake Champlain; transportation; good beds. Mary Burpee, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 338.

POCONO MTS. — Attractive farm; modern; fine meals; tennis, swimming; $18 to $21 weekly; also cottages to rent. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Hill Section—Attractive year-round home, 8 large rooms, attic; landscaped lawn; porches, fireplaces, baths; garage; near center of town; 20 minutes to N. Y. subway; price $13,000. BERDAN, 102 Hillside Avenue.

FOR SALE—Dwelling houses, some recently remodeled, at Salmon Falls, N. H., for would-be homeowners or investors. E. J. YORK, Dover, N. H., owner. Tel. 1009. O. LeROY GOWEN, Dover and Salmon Falls, N. H., Agent.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A HOME for rest and study of those needing attention; large room, private bath. 1883 Elm, Manchester, N. H. MRS. C. RUSSELL.

PAYING GUESTS

CHATEAU RIVIERA LODGE, Coboconk, Ont.—Modern conveniences, reasonable; booklets.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cool, comfortable rooms; double, single, quiet refined home atmosphere; meals optional; porch; garden; garage; 10 minute walk to station; convenient to buses. HANSEN, 131 Lockwood Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley, Suite 3—Single or double rooms with hot and cold water. MRS. A. LEWIS.

JACKSON HGTS., N. Y.—Composer, man, wishes to share cool airy, 5 room furnished apt. Convenient Bus, Subway. Phone HA. 9-0173.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1734 Columbia Road N. W., Apt. 102—Bright, attractive room in cultured home for refined woman. Col. 6099.

SUMMER BOARD

"LAKOTA LODGE REST HOME"
Bracebridge, Ont.
Write for folder, Mrs. M. J. McArthur

SUMMER RENTALS

AT NORTH SCITUATE, MASS., Corner Gannett and Surfside Roads—Beautifully furnished 10-room cottage, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, maid's quarters; 2 electric refrigerators, hot-air furnace; 2-car garage. $550 for remainder of season? Person on premises.

FOR RENT—Southern Vermont, 5 miles from village; 4 bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 2 baths; barn and 2-car garage; tennis court; 400 acres. Box C-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted as superintendent of Christian Science church, live on premises. Call 311 West 83rd St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARE you in need of a home? We have a good home to offer in exchange for efficient and willing service caring for the home and needs of small adult family; own room and bath; hair waves. K-8, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper for work in accounting department of manufacturing company; a knowledge of Remington bookkeeping machine helpful; give full details of age, experience and salary required. Box C-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER—Highest refs. desires to serve where experience, ability, loyalty count; stenography secondary. Box F-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies at a Saving
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 2919

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

WANTED TO BUY

CASH! FOR WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7868

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4488

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

For Nationally Advertised
Interwoven Socks
Large Selection • All Sizes
FREDERICK'S MEN'S WEAR
1435 H St. N. W. • 701 H St. N. E.

Maine

BANGOR

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. E. BOUROIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bathing Suit Headquarters for All the Family

Men, women, misses, boys, and girls will find us ready to serve them with the right bathing suits for fun on the beach and fun in the water. Also ready with all the accessories that add to your pleasure. Mail orders filled.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER

Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

For Better Developing and Printing . . .
• . . . use our prompt, efficient service. Highly modern equipment, expert craftsmen. Also highest quality enlarging.
Bicknell Photo Service
35 FREEBLE ST., PORTLAND, MAINE

J. Tomilin JEWELER Portland, Me.
Victory - Service Star Pins Patriotic Jewelry Identification Bracelets
J. A. MERRILL & CO.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

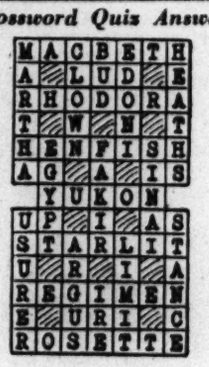
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 8 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

(Continued)

SUMMER SPORTSWEAR
Ensemble Slack Suits....$3.95-$6.00
Sport Shirts .....$1.25 to $2.50
Washable Slacks ....$2.25 to $6.00
Interwoven Sport Socks,..3 for $1.25
BROWN & BATCHELDER

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

FUR COATS
Restyled and Repaired
All fur work by highly skilled furriers. Satisfaction is assured.
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive agents for
Cara Nome's
Elizabeth Arden's
and Houbigant's latest
Toilet Preparations
A REXALL STORE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 32 Malvern St.

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

Gilinas PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3001

July Clearance Sale
Wonderful Values in Every Department
James W. Hill Co.

ANNUAL JULY CLEARANCE SALE
New Summer Fashions at Markdowns of ⅓, ⅓, ½
Dresses, Coats, Suits, Sweaters, Sportswear, and a hundred more items.
PARISEAU'S

PORTSMOUTH

VISIT FRENCH'S NEW BARGAIN BASEMENT
Come in and look around. You may find just what you are looking for there.
GEORGE B. FRENCH COMPANY
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

(Continued)

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S *Dyers*
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 State Street Tel. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

BURKE'S SHOE STORE
226 Thames Street
Rhythm Step for Women
BOSTONIANS and WRIGHT'S
ARCH PRESERVERS *for Men*
DR. CHASE'S SHOES *for Children*

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
328 King St. Alexandria 0086
Garden Supplies—Beetle Traps
Paints, etc.

Newcomers to Alexandria make
SEFTON'S
your Headquarters
for Homemade Ice Cream
139 Fairfax cor. Prince St. Alex. 9492

DUNCAN'S TRANSFER
402 N. Columbus St. Tel. Alex. 0473
Agents
Southern R. R. system

OSSIE & ODESSA
Delightful summer dresses and accessories
1225 King St. Alex. 1350

ARLINGTON

EVANS COFFEE SHOP
4770 Lee Highway Chestnut 9888
Good food—good service

NEWPORT NEWS

Visit Our
SUN SHOP
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 20188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Cambeco DRY CLEANERS
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3320 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
11TH and MAIN RICHMOND, VA.

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

Call Mr. Whitlock for your REAL ESTATE REQUIREMENTS *with*
JULIAN MEYER
917 E. Main Phone 3-7391
List your PROPERTY with US for SALE or for RENT

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

Make Watts-Sartor-Lear YOUR VACATION HEADQUARTERS
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg's Quality Dept. Store

HUNTINGTON

ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

(Continued)

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC *"Zoric System"*
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-4296, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE
Summer hours: 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
NOTE NEW PHONE NO. **7-0211**

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-4383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
390 Beechwood Ave. 4-1000

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1845
201 BANK STREET 5-1497

LUCE'S SHOP Agents for JAEGER WOOLLENS
111 Sparks Street
The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

TORONTO

(Continued)

'Always 'Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

USE OUR STORAGE VAULTS
Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes-saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3060

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W HA. 9231

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9827, 1218 Stanley St., near Windsor Hotel

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

MODERN COLD STORAGE
Complete Insurance
Jay Wolfe
FURRIERS
Telephone Elair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1130 St. Catherine Street, West

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....

STREET and NUMBER.....

CITY and STATE.....

MCM

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING

Prices $7.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women

Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ART NEEDLEWORK & WOOLS

LONDON, E. C. BELCHER, 117, Golders Green Rd., N. W. 11.—Art Needlework, All Knitting Materials, Silks, Embroidery Cottons and Leaflets.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet; 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3389.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3864.

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Rd., Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBE, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stores and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Tears and—

Photograph by Amy S. Rintamaki, Newberry, Mich.; Courtesy Popular Photography

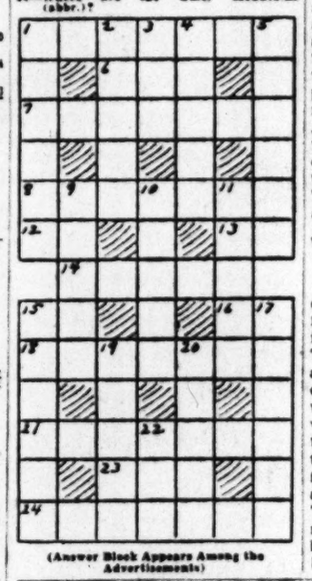
Human interest and photographic excellence combine to make this picture, "Crying Cow," one of the most widely published of modern photographs. It was taken with an Automatic Rolleiflex on Agfa Superpan film in sunlight at an f:11 stop and with 1-100 second exposure.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across
1—In what Shakespearean play do soldiers carry boughs before them to conceal their numbers?
6—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
7—What is the plant of Emerson's poem?
8—What is an adult female fish called?
10—Symbol for silver is what?
13—Ribbon.
14—What river is formed by junction of Lewes and the Ouse?
15—What is first word of Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie"?
16—What was a weight of ancient Romans?
18—Lighted by the stars.
21—What is a systemized course of living, as to food, clothing, etc.?
23—Altdorf is capital of what Swiss canton?
26—What is an imitation of a rope made of gathered or pleated material?

Down
1—In what opera are spinning wheels used?
2—Gobbo is what in "Merchant of Venice"?
3—What is an undeveloped stem, branch, or shoot?
4—Who were an ancient people of Thrace?
5—South African plants.
9—Alexandria is chief seaport of what country?
10—A yogi is what?
11—On what mountain were commandments given to Moses?
12—What do you call one who lends money at an exorbitant rate?
17—What golf term denotes player's position after he places his feet preparatory to making a stroke?
19—What character in mythology had a hundred eyes?
20—Boundary.
22—Where are the Galty Mountains (abbr.)?



(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Lewis Is?

A lewis, or levis, is a device for providing a means of lifting heavy blocks of stone. In one form,

ONE TYPE OF LEWIS

it consists of two side pieces, each with one vertical side and one tapering side, as shown in the sketch; and a straight piece which may be driven between the two side pieces. When used in connection with a recess dovetailed into the stone, it remains firmly in place while the stone is lifted by means of a hoist, crane or derrick. After the stone is in its new location, the ring bolt can be driven out and the center piece drawn up, thus releasing the two side pieces. The levis is then ready to lift another stone.

Why the Middle of a Stream Runs Faster Than the Sides?

An object floating on the surface of a river or a stream will go faster in midstream than it will if it is floating near either bank. The reason for this is the same as the reason why waves "break" on the shore—friction. When a wave sweeps shoreward, friction with the rocky or sandy bottom tends to hold back the water at the bottom of the wave, until finally the wave overruns itself and topples forward as a breaker. The water near the sides of a river or stream is similarly held back by the irregularities of the bank.

W. P. Keasbey

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Carbajal, Fernando (fĕr-nän'-dō kär'-bä-häl') — of Lima, Peru, new President of Rotary International.

Doriot, Jacques (zhăk dō'-ryō')—Chief of the Pro-Nazi French Popular Party.

Fierro, Gen. Roberto (rō-bĕr'-tō fyĕr'-rō) — Chief of Mexico's Military Aviation.

Lusardo, João Baptista (zhwouw bä-tēs'-tä lōō-zär'-thōō) — Brazilian Ambassador to Uruguay.

Mora, Marcial (mär-syäl' mō'-rä) — National chairman of Chile's Radical Party.

Shanghao (shäng'-rou')—Important station on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway taken by Japanese.

Straten-Ponthoz, Count Robert van der (rōb'-ĕrt vän dĕr strä'-tĕn pōn-tōz') — Ambassador from the Belgian Government-in-Exile to the United States.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Haifa (hī'-fä)—Location of a British oil base in Palestine.

Ismailia (ēs'-mä-ēl'-yä)—Suez Canal port.

Kursk (kōorsk) — City of Soviet Russia.

Port Said (pōrt sä-ēd')—Port on the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal.

Qattara (kä-tä'-rä)—Depression in northern Egypt.

Siwa (sē'-wä') — Oasis in northwest Egypt.

Voronezh (vō-rō'-nyĕzh)—City of Soviet Russia, capital of Central Black Earth Area.

Key: ālē, chāotic, cāre, ădd, account, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Brevities

Detroit News: Speaking of synthetics, we never did identify the contents of the five-cent baseball of our childhood.

The New Yorker: Everybody approves the appointment of Elmer Davis as head of the Office of War Information. He will give us the right answers if he can, but no encyclopedias if he is stumped.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let thy hand be upon the man of thy right hand, upon the son of man whom thou madest strong for thyself.—Ps. 80:17

—Laughter!

Photograph by Nelson Morris, New York; Courtesy Popular Photography

"Napoleon" appears greatly amused at the anguish expressed in the opposite picture. This unusual study was taken with an Automatic Rolleiflex and f:3.5 Zeiss Tessar lens at f:6.3 on Agfa Supreme film with a 1-500 second exposure.

Daily Quotation

Measure not the work
Until the day's out and the labor done.
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

Waiter No. 1

A nickel-plated figure "1" was pinned to his starched white jacket, and his appearance indicated that he had served on the "New England States" and other crack trains for many years. He was waiting on two bluejackets—not officers, but enlisted men. They appeared to be not inexperienced travelers and they left a very fair tip on the plate when he brought their change.

"I don't want it!" other passengers heard him say.

The sailors seemed surprised and said nothing.

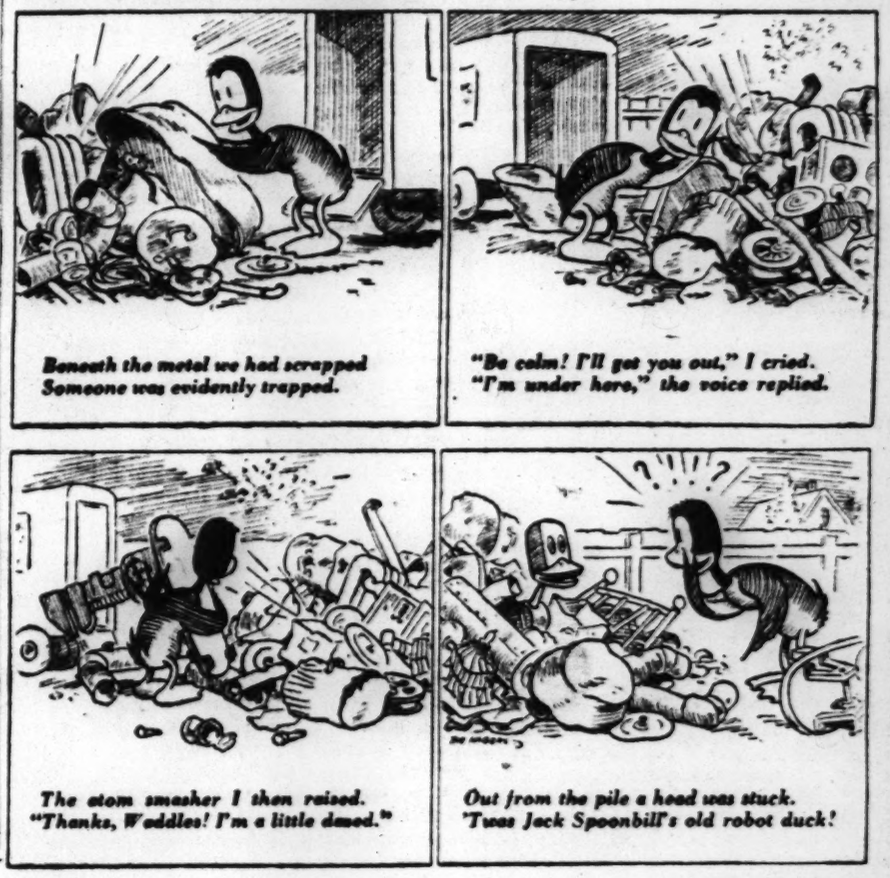
Waiter No. 1 seemed a little embarrassed, so he backed away and left the scene. The boys laughed and picked up their change. Perhaps they had had such experiences before.

Waiter No. 1 stopped at a nearby table and confided to another customer: "I wish these soldier and sailor boys would stop giving me tips. They need it more'n I do, and if they've got too much, they can buy war savings stamps."

Waiter No. 1 didn't know it, but he enlisted another civilian in just a little greater war effort by his selfless act.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Robot Appears*

By THE HAGERS


Beneath the metal we had scrapped
Someone was evidently trapped.
"Be calm! I'll get you out," I cried.
"I'm under here," the voice replied.
The atom smasher I then raised.
"Thanks, Waddles! I'm a little dazed."
Out from the pile a head was stuck.
'Twas Jack Spoonbill's old robot duck!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Silver Lining*

By LE PELLEY

DID YOU SAY YOU HAD TIRES ON THAT DUMP HEAP ??
YES—BUT THEY'RE OLD ONES, YOU KNOW...
LET'S SEE THIS RUBBISH PILE !!
IT'S OUT IN BACK... IT'S A WONDER YOU DIDN'T SEE IT... IT'S HIGH AS THE HOUSE
THERE — A FINE VIEW FOR A HERMIT, I MUST SAY !!!
BUT IT'S WONDERFUL ... AND PEOPLE WILL NEVER LAUGH AT YOU AGAIN !
REALLY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Have Things Back to Normal in No Time at All!*

By RODGERS

The first person I saw as I entered the house today was good ol' Sponge!
"Hi!" I barked. "How's everything and what's new?"
"Everything's fine and not a single thing's happened since you've been away!" I answered for her before she could say a word!
"You've taken the words out of my mouth!" she purred. "Although I would have added it's been very quiet and peaceful around here!"
"Well, cheer up, we'll change all that!" I assured her!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Lidices

When, in a rage over the attack on their hangman, Heydrich, the Nazis burned Lidice in Czechoslovakia, murdered its men folk and rounded up its women and children for the concentration camp, the official announcements boasted that this savagery had wiped that town off the earth and that name off the records.

There is a brute-like stupidity in such a statement that astounds the civilized mind. Doubtless the first caveman who ever brought a club down on his neighbor's skull supposed that that was all there was to the problem of mastering his environment.

The first thought to occur to any humane reader of the paleolithic Nazi phraseology was that this was no end but a beginning, that a name like Lidice's can only be written deeper into history by such acts. Little Lidice will be known and loved long after the Nazi monster has been swallowed up in the dark forgetfulness that at last shrouds men's evil deeds.

Another thought to occur to a free man was that Lidice would live, not only in honored memory, but again as a village of quiet homes and happy families. But this even a lover of liberty may not have foreseen on that sad day: that because the Nazis tried to destroy one Lidice, there would in the future be two.

Thousands of miles from the charred spot in Czechoslovakia that will be forever Lidice, another town has sprung up to bear that name. If the Nazis want something for their history books they can now record this: While they were wiping out a village whose most easily remembered features were its church steeple and its harmless folk, they were making sure that elsewhere—and where more aptly than in Illinois?—a town would grow up dedicated to the proposition that a world cannot live half civilized and half Nazi.

As Wendell Willkie, speaking at exercises at the new Lidice, said: "No contrast could be greater than the peaceful Lidice the Nazis thought they had destroyed and this Illinois country, alive with factories in which the arms of victory are being forged. But I tell you that the two are related."

Yes, and for every good thing, for every harmless, innocent being, or thought or deed, that the Nazis would destroy or pervert, there will grow up a counterpart with the wisdom and the might not to avenge, but to restore and to improve. In a world where there was one Lidice, there will be two; for every merciful impulse, there will be two; for every free man, two free men. This is the answer of Lidice, Illinois, to Lidice, Czechoslovakia—and the message of both to the world.

On How to Get More Peanuts

Early this year the Government asked Southern farmers to plant 5,000,000 acres more of peanuts than they were accustomed to raise. And farmers of the South loyally responded.

But now there are some grumblings and misunderstandings about the peanut program. To encourage the supply of nuts for oil-making purposes a floor price of $82 a ton was promised. Now it develops that there is a ceiling price of $88 a ton. And peanut growers are not enthusiastic about this narrow leeway.

They aver that the cost of growing peanuts is very close to this allowable level, and that thousands of acres of peanuts already planted will not be harvested for oil if the price does not go above $88. The inwardness of the situation, however, according to some who have studied it, lies not in the absolute cost of growing peanuts—which is an extremely variable figure—but in the comparable rewards of growing cotton or hogs.

So long as the Government supports the price of cotton which is now around 19 cents a pound, there is more of an incentive to grow cotton than peanuts in most sections of the South. Moreover, with hogs bringing more than "parity" prices, many farmers are inclined to turn the hogs in to harvest the peanuts rather than hunt up a peanut-picking machine to gather the nuts for oil.

Meanwhile, adherents of the one-crop cotton farming which has greatly injured the South, clamor for a continuance of subsidies which have been paid to control cotton acreage or to make up a parity for cotton. Since peanuts are now needed for oil and since additional cotton is not needed, would it not make better sense to pay a premium for growing peanuts than to pay benefits either for growing or not growing cotton?

Election-Year Taxes

The American people should be able by now to get a general idea of what kind of taxes they will pay next year. But the prospect is that they will not know until November. For the House Ways and Means Committee, after six months of filling and backing, has put forward an inadequate tax bill which falls more than $2,000,000,000 short of the $8,700,000,000 which the Treasury recommended. It is unlikely that the Senate will add many taxes, and Washington observers are predicting a supplemental tax bill—after the elections.

This tiptoe, egg-walking approach to taxes has two evil consequences:

1. By delay at a time when the inflationary pressures of new income threatens momentarily to break the floodgates of price-control, it endangers the whole war effort. Every day lost in applying the siphon provided in the excise sections of the tax bill gives inflation more headway.

2. Tenderness in taxing also makes for a political tax-bill, calculated it seems, more to get Congressmen reelected than to win the war.

For in its main outlines the bill resorts to old dodges—hitting the corporations and the relatively small number of personal income-tax payers. It raises the present rate on individuals from 4 to 6 per cent and the present surtax graduated scale by 1 per cent in each bracket. In last-minute changes the Committee raised the normal and surtax rates on corporations from 40 to 45 per cent. It lowered the excess profits tax from 94 to 87 1-2 per cent, but wiped out the provision for a postwar rebate of 14 per cent, so that the actual effect is to boost this rate.

There may have been sufficient reasons for rejecting a sales tax. And there are admitted difficulties about drawing off new income from war workers without penalizing millions in the lower brackets who have had no increase in income. This newspaper has recommended a personal excess profits tax for that purpose. If that degree of fairness cannot be worked out practicably then there should at least be some provision for compulsory saving. And there should be no holding up until November. While Congressmen are winning an election inflation can come close to losing the war.

Self-Correction by Labor

The Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc., is one of the smaller independent labor unions in the United States. Yet its officials apparently see more clearly than do the moguls of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. the pitfalls which beset organized labor in this era of its prosperity.

Many groups or professions have found it necessary to purge their own ranks or clean their own houses in order to merit continued public confidence. This has been true at times in the legal profession; it was illustrated a few years ago by the movement for "truth in advertising." Maurice R. Franks, national business agent of the yardmasters' union, believes that if unions succumb to the present tendency to put up barriers of exorbitant initiation fees while still preaching that all workers should be unionized they will go the way of the monopolistic guilds of the middle ages.

The yardmasters' union sponsors a bill which has been filed in Congress by Representative John S. Gibson of Georgia. This bill would provide that labor organizations should be incorporated, that their officers should be American or Canadian citizens with at least six months' experience in the occupation represented, that officers handling funds should be bonded and an annual financial statement be made, that union funds should not be used for political purposes, that union membership should be voluntary, and that strikes should wait on a sixty-day cooling-off period.

These proposals deserve the consideration of union members and officials everywhere. In the long run, the strongest assurance organized labor can have of continued prosperity and favor lies in its own ability to keep its practices fair and its organization democratic. Mr. Gibson has appropriately said, "When labor gains numerical strength it must also gain moral stability. This can best be assured through sensible legislation which will guarantee honest union operation."

But Mr. Petrillo, what if Uncle Sam decided he needed your young dance band musicians more than the dancers and that dancers could get along with records for the duration?

The Bookshelf

Facing Fearful Odds

All too little authentic information for the public came from the Philippines after the first wave of news, because the beclouding effect of censorship was superimposed upon inadequate transmission facilities. But in MEN ON BATAAN, by John Hersey (New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50), an engaging sequence of events has been woven from material which the author has been able to secure.

In addition to the dispatches carried in the daily news and which became increasingly meager as time went on, Mr. Hersey was able to select from dispatches Time and Life had received from their correspondents in the Far East, much of which material has heretofore not been published. He also obtained from the files of the War Department and from acquaintances and families, information concerning certain personnel whose names appeared in the news.

From the data thus secured, description is given of the character and background of the officers and men whose desperate and tenacious defense of a forlorn hope aroused universal admiration. Among those who march across the pages of the book are Captain Kelly, the first hero of the war; Lieutenant Nininger, posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor; Lieutenant Wagner who liked music but was a superb aviator; Lieutenant Bulkeley of PT boat fame, and the Filipinos, Major Sandikos, "who fought like a scorpion"; Lieutenant Ortilano who remarked, "All I remember, there were eleven Japs trying to scare me," but failed to add that he had personally destroyed them all.

The chief figure in the book is General MacArthur, whose biography is revealed in numerous scattered chapters. There is no attempt to portray the General as a superman. The author contents himself with an accurate account of what MacArthur has succeeded in doing in the past, disposes of unfounded stories, and leaves the General to work out his own future.

Conditions in Manila are described, Manila the unprepared, Manila bombed, Manila under Japanese occupation. The contention is made that the Japanese completely misunderstood the Filipino attitude toward the United States, and were so confident of disaffection that no particular effort was made to establish a Quisling-headed fifth column. Considerable space is unnecessarily devoted to clearing President Quezon from suspicion of disloyalty.

The story of the escape from Bataan to Australia of Melville Jacoby, correspondent of Time and Life, contains material from which an exciting movie could be developed.

An interesting description of the arms used by the Japanese is presented, wherein the statement is made that a change over from .25-caliber to .32-caliber is in process, necessitating a supply of two different types of ammunition being maintained in the field. If such a change is being made, it imposes a real handicap under the far-flung war fronts Japan has established. F. L. O.

Our Readers Say—

A Mother's Plea to Uncle Sam

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in what the Assistant Surgeon General, Dr. Lawrence Kolb, had to say about alcoholism in the United States and its relation to health, crime, etc.

As a mother who will soon have two boys in the Navy, I would like to add my plea to those of other mothers, who have sons in the Army and Navy, that Uncle Sam do something about the liquor question. It seems absurd for our Government to spend thousands of dollars on training our boys only to have the liquor interests sabotage the effort.

Our Government is taking a wonderful stand for the freedom of all peoples. We pray that it may also come to see that only those things that contribute to the health and well-being of all in the Nation are to be tolerated at such a critical time in the history of our country.

Rentan, Wash. FAITH M. HODGMAN

The Tragedy of the "Comics"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest your editorial, "The Tragedy of 'Comics.'" Because of the implication that the responsibility for the morbid comic strips lies with the cartoonists, I am writing to tell you of my experience.

Some time ago I sent a set of strips to the syndicates. They made the rounds, and with each letter of rejection the drawings were said to be funny, unusual, etc., but that the readers wanted a "thrilling" continuity strip. A few days after the art editor of one syndicate had returned the strips, I had a letter from the president of the company, although I had not sent the drawings to him. He said in part:

"The strips are very attractive and quite amusing. That was the conclusion arrived at by every one here in the office. Your strip has a great deal of merit."

I am enclosing a tracing of one of the drawings. They are all concerned with the little boy and his dog.

Vermilion, Ohio (Miss) NELLIE C. LINE

[Editor's Note—To illustrate Miss Line's point we are reproducing below the drawing she inclosed. The experience of this newspaper has shown that much reader appreciation for genuinely amusing strips exists.]

THAT'S THAT OLD THING AGAIN!
SAY! I WANT TO TELL YOU MY DAD SAYS THAT DOG HAS A PEDIGREE!
WELL, POOR HAIRY, WE SAID WE'D GIVE HIM A GOOD HOME!

On Their Way

In the Hawaiian Front Lines

HONOLULU, T. H.

There's a road leading out of Honolulu that's heavy with military traffic these days. It begins at the pineapple cannery, not far from the coconut groves of Waikiki, passes the airport, the Navy cantonment, and the shanties of Japanese farmers along the way, and, rounding a bend, goes straight on by the sugar plantations to Hickam Field where as likely as not you'll see a Flying Fortress just taking off over the telephone wires.

It's a narrow road by mainland standards, just wide enough for two-way traffic. But it's the road to Pearl Harbor. And over it every minute flow the men and materials so vital to the defense of these islands. Just stand at an intersection along route, and you can watch the "jeeps" go by, or those familiar dusty green army vans filled with soldiers in khaki, their rifles in hand, or a Navy truck whisking past, loaded with crates all marked in stencil: For the Supply Officer, Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor. Traffic like this is unending; for there is so much now to do.

Honolulu has long since taken on all the grimness of a city at war. Certain buildings are camouflaged or sandbagged, sentries stand guard at all utilities plants, telegraph offices and radio stations; the Iolani palace grounds are enclosed with barbed wire, and the Navy has taken over the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. By 5 in the afternoon all stores are closed, and the bus station is crowded with sailors in whites waiting to be rushed back to Pearl Harbor. By 7 the theaters have disgorged their last crowd; and for all the nightly trek to blacked-out rooms begins soon after. Then, but for the human voices in the darkness, one might believe Honolulu an evacuated city.

* * *

Since the start of the war, the citizen of Honolulu has had to submit, among other things, to registration and fingerprinting, nightly blackouts, rationing of gasoline and liquor, and a curfew at 9. And if he lives within the danger zone, which includes all of Waikiki, he should have arranged by this time to evacuate upon a moment's notice.

Today, throughout the city, little mounds of earth can be seen in parks and backyards everywhere. These are air-raid shelters. Already the public has had occasion to use them three times, twice on a Saturday and once on a Sunday, when air-raid sirens sounded in what appeared then to be the real thing. In downtown areas on lamp posts are signs with arrows pointing to the nearest shelter.

All adult civilians have been issued gas masks and are urged to carry them at all times; since this is not compulsory, not many do. But men in service, off duty, must wear theirs everywhere. On liberty each sailor has his slung over his shoulder in a gray canvas, box-like bag. A load like his is awkward to carry, particularly in crowded buses and theaters, but still not nearly so cumbersome as the soldier's, who in addition must also carry his steel helmet. In case of a gas attack, air-raid wardens are expected to beat on gongs, which have been placed every 1,000 feet throughout the city.

For obvious reasons fresh mainland fruits and vegetables are not now regularly obtainable. When a shipment of oranges and lemons arrived recently, the first since the war, it was necessary to warn civilians over the radio that any over-buying would result in legislation against hoarding on all foodstuffs. The day they were put on sale, people formed lines outside grocery stores to get their allotted dozen.

At present there is no imminence of food rationing, although purchases at any time on certain commodities are limited. Occasionally in restaurants oleomargarine is substituted for butter and whole meals are served from canned goods.

To offset shortages of mainland vegetables, home gardens here are being encouraged, and the Federal Farm Security Administration has lowered its restrictions on farm loans. Papayas and mangoes are abundant. But because the islands are of volcanic origin, the soil is not all fertile. This fact, coupled with numerous insects and pests, makes agricultural production on a totally self-sufficient basis impossible.

With supplies coming in from the mainland so irregularly, prices on commodities that are scarce have skyrocketed. Nickel candy bars have not been sold in Honolulu for weeks; but when a shipment comes in, they are snatched off the counters within the hour. In order to prevent undue profiteering, price ceilings have been established on all essential foodstuffs, like butter, eggs, and meat. But the restaurants are still able to charge what the traffic will bear.

With money being as plentiful as it is now, the price of a meal is considerable. Ham and eggs in a restaurant overflowing with soldiers, sailors, juke box music, and grimy defense workers just off the shift will cost you 60 cents, à la carte.

* * *

With Pearl Harbor right in their midst, the people of Hawaii know what war is; they have come through the first baptism of fire with the minimum of war hysteria. The attitude of other races toward the Japanese in public has not changed drastically since the war. At least on the surface. Soldiers and sailors continue to give up their seats in busses to Japanese women standing. And when a group of American-Japanese appealed to the Military Governor for work in any capacity to show their loyalty to this country, he put them to work at once with the United States Engineers. At Hickam Field, too, which is immediately adjacent to Pearl Harbor, Japanese carpenters are busy rebuilding. This situation becomes less of a paradox when one realizes that they were the last to be employed after all other racial groups were absorbed.

Out here in mid-Pacific, the labor supply is limited; and the Government must make use of all that is here in order to speed up essential work. The Japanese constitute the largest, single racial group on these islands. In Honolulu, as elsewhere, they are the cop on the beat, the plantation worker, the waitress, the barber opposite the Army-Navy Y. To evacuate them now, en masse, as on the mainland, would leave Hawaii prostrate. They are too well intrenched in this community to allow such a drastic step to be taken, however desirable it may seem to appear. Of course, those among them who were proved guilty of fifth-column activity have been sent to the mainland for the duration; and countless others are being taken into custody for questioning continually. Federal agencies, both civilian and military, are on their jobs. But for the vast majority of Japanese who are above suspicion, the policy of the Government here seems to favor leaving them free and unmolested. LINCOLN LEUNG

The Wide Horizon

Woman's Responsibilities

By Mildred C. Rainey

In an address at the Southwest A. A. U. W. Conference at Oklahoma City

Perhaps in most ways the American women are the most highly privileged in all the world today. Too few of them, however, have realized or admitted just what this place of high privilege means in terms of obligations and responsibilities. A glance at the recent history of women in the United States makes it clear why this is true but does not excuse them for continuing to accept the advantages of democracy without a corresponding share of its responsibilities. . . .

Women have won a great many rights such as that to own and control property, that to higher education, that of entering business or the professions, that of voting or of holding office, etc., and soon, because of the war, they will enter heavy industry, farming, and possibly the armed forces in the way they have never done before because it has hitherto been thought that only men could do these jobs. . . . They have won their rights now and the question is what are they going to do with them? . . .

Out of the great peril in which democracy finds itself today arises another most urgent responsibility of its citizens to know and to strengthen their faith in the basic, spiritual concepts upon which this country was established and out of which this Government has evolved. . . .

* * *

They ought to know, for example, that the great fundamental concept upon which our Government was founded is a concept of the Christian religion; that it came right from the idea that man stands in direct relationship to God (the Father-son relationship) and that by virtue of this fact is an inviolate creature and has what we call inalienable rights. They ought to know that because of this concept of the essential worth and dignity of the individual that our Government exists in essence for the individual and that in pursuance of this concept it aims at freedom, justice, opportunity, and fraternity for all.

Faith in the rightness of such a concept . . . will make them alert to defend from within and from without any idea or measure which is not in harmony with this basic and sacred principle. . . . Why must we have faith in the spiritual concepts underlying our Government and our social institutions? Because faith is dynamic, it is the mainspring of action; it integrates mind, heart and hand. Faith transforms the timid into the bold and courageous, faith releases one's powers, faith destroys fears which would defeat. Finally, faith in an ideal or a principle gives one the capacity to toil, sacrifice, fight, and die for the thing in which one believes. . . .

Again, if you believe that education of its citizenry is a necessary bulwark of democracy and, therefore, both a right and an obligation of our boys and girls, then you will resist efforts to curtail the search for and teaching of truth such as has recently happened at the University of Georgia, realizing that because all education in Germany has been prostituted to the purposes of the State that both we and they are in our present sorry plight. . .

* * *

I sincerely believe that if the fine values which have come to us under a government which exists in essence for the individual are to be saved it will be, more and more, the task of women to save them. This is true because men today are so preoccupied with the task of mass production for defense and with their own business matters that they are not giving time to public affairs.

As I see it, women must continue to do all the old tasks of child-bearing, child rearing and housekeeping or their present jobs, whatever they may be, better than they have ever done them before. For women in general, the first responsibility is still a home and motherhood. These tasks, in spite of labor-saving devices and the amount of work, such as sewing, baking, etc which has become institutionalized, require a higher type of skill than they ever have before. . . .

No woman, so I think, can be a completely "good" mother unless she is a "good" public citizen. She must be interested in her community, State, and Nation if for no other reason than it is the environment of her child. She can labor best for democracy by teaching the children in the home such values as honesty, dependability, trust, love, self-expression, respect for personality (which includes tolerance), co-operative living, etc., but she can also labor best for her home if she helps to create an environment in which these values can be dominant.

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